

# DAILY REPORT

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RENNMIN RIBAO ACCLAIMS RECENT OPEC MEETING

HK261131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 7

[Short commentary: "New Achievement in Solidarity and Militancy of the Developing Countries"]

[Text] The 64th meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference recently decided to maintain the oil production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels a day and to keep the benchmark crude price at \$34 a barrel. This is a result of OPEC's fruitful struggle against the Western oil monopolies.

Since a glut of oil appeared in the world market which sent down the oil prices, some Western countries and oil monopolies have substantially dumped their stocks on the market to pressure OPEC into lowering oil prices.

This even more seriously aggravated the situation. OPEC was confronted with a grave challenge. At the 63d meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference in March, oil ministers decided to cut back production and maintain the organization's price lines. However, the Western oil monopolies further intensified their sabotage activities and attempted to push prices even lower. They chose Nigeria and Ecuador, which were suffering from fairly grave economic difficulties as the point to make a breakthrough and suspended oil contracts with them as a means to force them to cut their prices in order to achieve the goal of breaking up OPEC. For a time, in the West, it was publicly and maliciously foretold that OPEC was going to collapse. But only 2 months later, their expectations were hopelessly dashed to pieces. OPEC provided Nigeria and Ecuador with financial aid to help them stand up against the pressure from the West. On the other hand, it continued to readjust its production ceiling in accordance with the conditions of the market and vigorously strived to maintain its price line. Meanwhile, with the substantial reduction of their stocks, the oil monopolies made new purchases of oil. All this has brought about a change in the relations between supply and demand in the world oil market. As a result, oil prices have stabilized and oil business is becoming more lively. OPEC has thus withstood severe test and achieved initial victory in stabilizing oil prices.

The present OPEC struggle is a just struggle waged by raw material producing countries to jointly defend raw material prices against world monopolies' plunder. Using oil as its weapon, OPEC has played a significant role in the struggle against the United States and Israel. Recently, it has persisted in its struggle and despite unfavorable conditions has maintained its invincible position. This proves that as long as the Third World countries are firmly united and determined to defend their common legitimate rights and interests against the world monopolies, they will finally achieve their goal in varied degrees.

OPEC is the most powerful organization of the raw-material-producing countries of the Third World. The large number of raw-material-producing countries that have united together with other developing countries have been playing an increasingly vigorous role in strengthening the cooperation between developing countries and promoting the North-South dialogue. Not long ago at the recently concluded Law of the Sea Conference and the conference of the International Tin Council. The developing countries united and cooperated with one another and showed their strength in safeguarding their rights and interests and opposing the obstinate stand of the superpowers. Though the struggle to establish a new economic order in the world is a prolonged cause and there are quite a few difficulties and obstacles ahead of us, we should never underestimate the strength, significance and role of the unity and fighting spirit of the developing countries.

HAIG PLEDGE ON U.S. MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS CITED

OW270830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today pledged to intensify U.S. efforts to move forward the "peace process under the Camp David framework."

Addressing the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations this evening, Haig asserted that the Camp David process "remains the only practical route toward a more comprehensive Middle East peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, including Jordan and Syria."

Believing that the Palestinian autonomy talks should proceed, Haig said: "We should also realize that autonomy is only one stage of a process; it is an opportunity, not a conclusion." The talks on Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza which began some 30 months ago between Egypt and Israel have become stalemated following Israel's unilateral annexation of east Jerusalem.

"Autonomy is transitional, not the final word," he said, adding: Crucial, unresolved issues such as the ultimate status of Jerusalem "must be negotiated." He said: "Unilateral actions by any parties that attempt to prejudge or bias the final outcome of the process serve only to raise suspicions and aggravate relationships."

He insisted that the United States will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization "until it accepts United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognizes Israel's right to live in peace."

On the Iran-Iraq war, Haig said that the war has brought the region "into great danger." "It may lead to unforeseen and far-reaching changes in the regional balance of power, offering the Soviet Union an opportunity to enlarge its influence in the process," he noted. Haig said the United States "supports constructive efforts to bring about an end to the fighting and the withdrawal of forces behind international borders under conditions that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq." He indicated that the United States will play a more active role with other concerned members of the international community as efforts are intensified to end this war.

GENG BIAO MEETS FORMER U.S. OFFICIAL IN BEIJING

OW130808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Geng Biao met here this morning with a delegation of the United Nations Association of the United States of America led by Brent Scowcroft, former assistant to the president for national security affairs. In a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on international issues of common interest. Xu Xin, deputy director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, was present at the meeting. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese institute.

NARROWING OF EAST WEST TECHNOLOGY GAP VIEWED

OW261235 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Roundup report from the "International Current Events" program: "Western Technology Has Armed the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Not long ago a U.S. fisherman found an object while fishing in the sea along the coast of North Carolina, an American state on the East Coast. It was a device the Soviets put in the ocean to collect intelligence on U.S. naval activities. At the center of the device was a sophisticated microcircuit board that was not made in the United States, Europe or Japan, but was a Soviet copy of an American circuit board. This was a great shock to the U.S. Defense Department. Officials in the U.S. Pentagon are making strenuous efforts to investigate this matter to find out how the advanced technology was obtained by the Soviet Union. However, the seriousness of the problem lies not only in the skills of the Soviet KGB's international agents, but also in the fact that in recent years the Soviet Union has used the "detente" signboard to relax the vigilance of the West and to make numerous advanced Western technologies flow into the Soviet Union through formal trade channels. These technologies have beefed up the Soviet military industry, thereby assisting in the Soviet large-scale arms expansion and war preparations and adding to its ambition to dominate the world.

Facts over the past few years have proven that East-West trade has narrowed the gap between the Soviet and U.S. strategic military technology. For example, the gap in MIRV's has been narrowed, while the Soviet Union has increased its ability to launch long-range missiles and improved its military transportation capability. The technologies the Soviet Union has acquired from the West cover a wide range. In the main, they can be summed up in four categories:

1. The Soviet Union has used Western technology to improve its nuclear missiles. Accuracy is the first and foremost factor for successful application of nuclear missiles in war. In the past the Soviet technology in this respect was 10 years behind the United States. Today, with the aid of U.S. technology, the quality of Soviet missiles has caught up with those made by the United States. This has disturbed the so-called balance of nuclear forces between the two countries.
2. The Soviet Union has used Western electronic computers and digital control technology to develop its military industry. Investigation has revealed that over 80 percent of the Soviet second- and third-generation computer technology was imported from the West.
3. The Soviet Union has used Western technology to develop military aircraft industry. The Soviet Union previously lagged behind the Western countries in engine and light alloy technology. To change this situation, it has made every effort to buy advanced engine control systems from the West. In the past, the United States enjoyed a leading position in aeronautical strategy. Now the two countries are evenly matched.
4. The Soviet Union has used Western technology to develop its military transportation capability. Today, most of the Soviet military vehicles were built with technology imported through trade channels.

In recent years Western strategists and government officials have realized more and more clearly that providing the Soviet Union with advanced technology is tantamount to selling it the hangman's noose -- an act which will assist the Soviet Union in conquering them. However, other people hold that this will not only keep Western industry thriving and reduce the jobless rate in the West, but will also add to the reliance of the Soviets on the West. As a matter of fact, this viewpoint represents the interests of some of the Western monopoly bourgeoisie. They are bent on doing business with the Soviet Union to gain huge profits. It is this viewpoint that has hampered the Western countries from joining together to carry out a consistent policy to restrict the transfer of advanced technology to the Soviet Union, thus enabling it to continue to take advantage of the situation.

HOANG VAN HOAN ARTICLE ON SINO-SRV RELATIONS

HK210531 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 pp 5, 6

[Article by Hoang Van Hoan: "The Restoration and Development of Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Is the Historical Task of the Vietnamese People at Present" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Editor's note: This article is based on a speech Comrade Hoang Van Hoan delivered to a cadres' training class for overseas Vietnamese in Kunming toward the end of 1981 and is now published to commemorate the 92d anniversary of Chairman [Zhu Xi 0031 1598] Ho Chi Minh's birth. [end editor's note]

Vietnam is undergoing a fierce struggle which involves the people's destiny and the motherland's future. On one side of this struggle is the Le Duan clique, the members of which are devoid of gratitude, seek power and wealth by betraying their country and act as lackeys of the international anti-China reactionary forces. On the other side are all the Vietnamese people who are striving for Vietnam's peace, unification, independence, democracy and prosperity, who are determined to safeguard Chairman Ho's line, and who advocate the restoration and development of the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship.

In order to make clear the emergence, development and prospects of this struggle, let us recall the Vietnamese-Chinese relations from the past up to the present and recall how the Le Duan clique maliciously and foolishly sabotaged these relations. Let us determine what actions we should take to restore and develop these friendly relations.

#### I. The Vietnamese-Chinese Relations From the Past to the Present

For a thousand years, Vietnam and China were neighboring states with close political, economic, cultural and social ties. Le Duan and his like are now acting as lackeys of the international anti-China reactionary forces. They have concocted the lie that China is attempting to annex Vietnam and put forth various "historical evidence" to support their lie. They spread this lie on the radio, through the press and at hundreds of internal meetings and talks with foreign countries. They think that people will naturally believe them if they keep on lying hundreds of times. Therefore, let us have a look at the whole history of the Vietnamese-Chinese relations from the past to the present.

The history of Vietnamese-Chinese relations can be divided into two main stages -- the period before the founding of the CCP and the period after the founding of the CCP.

##### The Stage Before the Founding of the CCP

The Vietnamese-Chinese relations before the founding of the CCP (excluding the period after Vietnam became a French colony in 1884) were those between two feudal countries. Some Chinese feudal monarchs invaded Vietnam and some Vietnamese kings put up resistance. Some noted leaders among the latter were Le Hoan, Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi and Nguyen Hue. They all succeeded in repulsing assaults launched by Chinese feudal monarchs. However, after their repulsions, they all managed to create peaceful conditions and to establish harmonious relations with China so that the people might live and work in contentment and the country might maintain independence.

I have to add that the Le, Ly, Tran, Le and Nguyen dynasties all wished to be on good terms with China but on the other hand, they bullied and attacked Chiem Thanh and Chan Lap and finally annexed a part of them. Evidently, under the feudal system, both China and Vietnam made concessions and yielded to foreign powers while they themselves bullied weaker states. Internally, they oppressed and enslaved the people. Therefore, the Chinese monarchs' invasions of Vietnam and similarly the feudal Vietnamese monarchs' invasions of Chiem Thanh and Chan Lap were products of feudalism. The people of the two countries were not responsible for these acts.

In the article "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," Stalin said, "If historical science is to be a real science, it can no longer reduce the history of social development to the actions of kings and generals, to the actions of 'conquerors' and 'subjugators' of states, but must above all devote itself to the history of the producers of material value, the history of the laboring masses, the history of people." According to this understanding, we can see that the Vietnamese and Chinese people were on friendly terms for generations. It is particularly worth noting the economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

In the economic field, farming skills, mulberry planting, silkworm breeding, paper making, porcelain production, construction skills, medical knowledge, copper smelting and iron smelting were all introduced from China to Vietnam. In return, Vietnamese Chiem Thanh rich, sweet potatoes, lichees and longans were introduced to China. In the cultural field, Vietnam has also been greatly influenced by Chinese culture. To be specific, a large percentage of the Vietnamese vocabulary was derived from Chinese. Besides, Chinese was used in writing by our ancestors for nearly 2,000 years. At present, some 10,000 books in Chinese are still kept in libraries in Vietnam, especially historical books about the period from Hong Pang down to the time of the Nguyen Dynasty when Vietnam became a French colony. Without these historical books, we would not have been able to know how our ancestors lived. This proves the close ties between the peoples of the two countries. Anyone who respects facts must admit this.

It is necessary to explain another point. In the Vietnamese people's struggle against the Chinese monarchs' aggression, the Vietnamese were always directly or indirectly supported by the Chinese people. All the peasant uprisings and domestic struggles during the Han, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties in China were significant support. Only if we are clear about this can we explain why the kings of the Dinh, Le, Ly, Tran, Le and Nguyen were able to set up regimes in the south and administered their territories without interference from the Chinese kings (before French rule).

Le Duan is a self-styled Marxist but he does not mention the role played by the people when he talks about history. He has asked others to write several hundred articles and scores of plays on the theme of Vietnamese resistance against China's aggression. However, he has never mentioned the sufferings of the Chinese people under feudal rule. Nor has he mentioned the support given by the Chinese people to the Vietnamese people in their resistance against aggression. Is this due to his ignorance about history or has he harbored ulterior motives of inciting hatred between the two peoples by propagating a large quantity of distorted historical data? I think both reasons exist. The writers of these articles and plays have not written according to historical facts but according to Le Duan's needs in attacking China. On the other hand, Le Duan himself is greatly delighted by these articles and plays and regards them as treasures. He knows nothing about the actual facts so he simply claps his hands to show his approval.

In this way, the Vietnamese-Chinese relations before the founding of the CCP have been distorted by the Le Duan clique.

#### The Stage After the Founding of the CCP

The Vietnamese-Chinese relations after the founding of the CCP were extremely fine and pure relations built on the basis of revolution and internationalism.

In the early 1920's, when Chairman Ho carried out revolutionary activities in France, he had already come into contact with Comrades Zhou Enlai, Li Fuchun and other members of the CCP.

In 1924, when Dr Sun Yat-sen advocated the policy of uniting with Russia, uniting with the Communist Party and giving support to the workers and peasants, Chairman Ho returned from Moscow to Guangzhou. With the help of the CCP, he mobilized young people in Vietnam to come to China. In Guangzhou, he ran a training class and set up the Association of Young Revolutionary Comrades. Then he sent cadres back to work in Vietnam and set off a revolutionary upsurge unprecedented in Vietnamese history.

In 1930, when the Vietnamese party was set up and in the years when this party was persecuted (1931-34), Vietnamese revolutionaries such as Comrades Le Hong Phong, Ha Huy Tap, Minh Khai, Phung Chi Kien and others took temporary refuge in China and they all obtained help from the CCP and the Chinese people.

In 1938, during the Chinese war of resistance against Japan, Chairman Ho again came to China. With the help of the CCP organizations in Kunming, Wuhan, Hengyang, Guiyang and Guilin and after listening to the views of the CCP Central Committee, Chairman Ho ran a training class in Nanguang, Guangxi Province. Later, he sent cadres back to Vietnam from China and set up a base area in north Vietnam. At that time, we still had no experience in guerrilla war or in building an army. We had no experience in setting up a united front and the people's political power. Chairman Ho applied Marxist principles and China's concrete experience to the reality of the Vietnamese revolution and won the victory of the August revolution. Not long after the victory of the August revolution, French troops again invaded Vietnam and we again used these experiences to resist France.

In 1949, the People's Republic of China was set up. China became our country's extensive and firm rear. China sent excellent experts and provided necessary arms to help us in organizing several major campaigns. In these campaigns, much of the effective strength of the French troops was wiped out. In particular, the victory of the Dien Bien Phu campaign compelled the French Government to sign the Geneva agreements which recognized the independent sovereign rights and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We must say that without China's assistance, we could not have scored such tremendous victories in the war of resistance against France.

After France was defeated, China continued to assist Vietnam in her resistance against the United States. When we were short of food, China provided us with food; and when we were short of arms, China provided us with arms. The quantity of China's aid to us was ever-increasing. One remarkable thing was that during the 11 years from 1954 to 1965, only China provided us with military aid. Only in 1965, as a result of Vietnam's request and criticism of international public opinion, did the Soviet Union start providing us with military aid -- mainly arms and war materials which China was not yet able to produce or not yet able to produce in large quantities. The total value of aid provided by China from 1950 to 1978 amounted to \$20 billion, including arms, ammunition and military supplies which were enough to equip some 2 million troops of the navy, army, air force and militia, some 300 million meters of cloth and some 30,000 motor vehicles. China also helped Vietnam to build several hundred kilometers of railways and supplied Vietnam with all the rails, locomotives and carriages. As soon as China had built the Daqing oil field and became self-sufficient in oil, she supplied Vietnam with nearly 2 million tons of oil together with over 3,000 kilometers of oil pipes so that Vietnam was able to lay an oil supply line leading to the southern part of Vietnam. In particular, at a time when China needed foreign currency for construction, she provided Vietnam with several hundred million dollars for Vietnam's emergency use. At our request, China also sent out some 300,000 people (among them some 4,000 people died or wounded while fulfilling their duties) to help with our construction in the rear and built over a thousand kilometers of highways to be used as supply lines to the front, thus ensuring unimpeded transportation. All China's military aid was given gratuitously and with no political strings attached. This was because China considered that Vietnam and China were as close and lips and teeth and if the lips were gone, the teeth would be cold. She considered that Vietnam's resistance against France and the United States was not just for the sake of Vietnam alone but was also helpful to China's revolution.

Obviously, in the stage after the founding of the CCP, the relations between Vietnam and China were just as Chairman Ho said in his article written in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the CCP: "Boundless kindness, close ties, deep affection, the spirit of friendship is everlasting."

## II. How Has the Le Duan Clique Damaged the Friendship Between Vietnam and China?

Now I am going to expose Le Duan's activities against China. If we only have a general idea that Le Duan opposes China, we will not be able to completely see his vices and follies. He has always clung to his anti-Chinese views, but he has adopted different tactics in different periods.

When he first came to north Vietnam in 1957, he busily went everywhere and pretended to try to understand the situation and to be willing to learn from others. But in fact he went about to lure those who were like him. For a time he stealthily spread the arguments of the anti-Chinese elements to the people who were intimate with him, although in public he still praised China. What he stealthily said was the exact repetition of anti-Chinese arguments that he had heard in Moscow from Wang Ming.

When Chairman Ho Chi Minh's health began to deteriorate in 1965, Le Duan deceived Chairman Ho and speeded up his efforts to win over a larger number of people against China. When Chairman Ho died in 1969, Le Duan and his clique publicly propagated their anti-Chinese views to almost all the party.

After the Paris agreement was signed and all the U.S. Armed Forces were withdrawn from south Vietnam, Le Duan began to speed up his purification of the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and forbid the people on both sides of the border to have contacts across the border. He forced the minority nationality villages along the border to move a few kilometers away from the border, dismissed the cadres whom he thought were on friendly terms with China and persecuted those who were of Chinese descent and those who had relatives in China. However, before the liberation of Saigon (in April 1975), he did not dare to carry out his anti-Chinese activities too openly because he still had to depend on China's tremendous aid in order to resist the United States. But when the United States was completely defeated, he thought that there was no longer any need for China's aid and began to openly oppose China. He publicly alleged that all Chinese living in Vietnam were China's fifth column, though he knew full well that these Chinese had struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese in Vietnam's construction and in the wards of resistance against France and against the United States. He also knew very well that many Chinese had been imprisoned along with Vietnamese revolutionaries for taking part in their revolutionary struggle. Now Le Duan and his clique regard all Chinese as enemies and has launched a wave of cruel persecution and disappropriation against the Chinese.

The following is what he has done against the Chinese in Vietnam.

Plundering the Property of the Chinese by Means of the Implementation of the So-Called Policy of "Transforming Industry and Commerce"

The policy of transforming industry and commerce is a revolutionary policy, by which we restrict the industrial and commercial capitalists' exploitation of the workers and their monopoly over the national economy. After the French Army retreated from Vietnam in 1954, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam took over Hanoi and achieved tremendously good results by implementing this policy. But when Le Duan and his clique put forth this policy after taking over Saigon, it was aimed at deceiving the people. In public they alleged that they were only attacking the comprador bourgeoisie among the Chinese, but in reality, they expanded the scope of attack so excessively that all the good and honest people who supported themselves by their own labor and even those who had achieved merits in the Vietnamese revolution were implicated.

According to Vietnamese law, the state organs have no power to search people's houses. But, they invented the excuse of compiling administrative inventories of people's property and suddenly sent people to search the residences of the Chinese. They forced the heads of the Chinese households to register all the property of their households and those who were in charge of compiling the inventories were empowered to take away any of the registered property at will when they left. The property that had not been taken away had to be handed over to Le Duan's administrative organizations and be handled by them at will. During the so-called period of "transforming industry and commerce," Le Duan used this means to plunder the property of all the Chinese in Saigon and other cities in south Vietnam.

#### Forcing the Chinese To Move to the New Economic Zones

The establishment of the new economic zones was an indispensable policy. It was aimed at transferring manpower from the areas that were too densely populated to the areas that lack manpower in order to exploit the country's resources. If the state had shown proper concern for and had helped those who moved to the new economic zones, this policy would certainly have had a very favorable economic, political and social effect. However, the degenerate ruling regime of Le Duan and his clique regarded the new economic zones as areas that were established to punish people, especially the Chinese. Thus transfer to the new economic zones became one of the ways to persecute and plunder the Chinese.

The Chinese who were transferred to the new economic zones had to give away all their immovable property and were allowed to bring only hand luggage with them. But when they reached the new economic zones, they found that the zones were so desolate and uninhabited that they could find no people to help them out. As a result, they had to go back to where they originally lived. But they could not recover their houses or goods, nor could they recover their residence register so as to be allocated their food coupons. They had to live in the open under bridges or in the streets and were often driven about and scolded. Since they could not find any way out, some of them had no alternative but to go back to the new economic zones to meet their death slowly amid cold, hunger, suffering and disease.

#### Driving Hundreds of Thousands of Chinese Out of Vietnam

Le Duan adopted two methods to drive the Chinese away from Vietnam. The first method was driving them directly into China and the second was driving them to drift about on the sea. The number of those driven to the three border provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan is more than 250,000 and that does not include the thousands of people of Vietnamese descent who risked their lives to flee to China for refuge.

Quite a few of the Chinese who were driven out to sea died due to shipwreck and the survivors wandered to Southeast Asian countries and Western countries. Their number was estimated to be about 100,000.

Both those driven into China and those driven out to sea suffered the same fate. All their gold, silver and property was plundered by the Le Duan clique on the alleged grounds that "when you (the Chinese) came to Vietnam, you were empty-handed, therefore you have to leave Vietnam with empty hands."

However, China did not retaliate against the persecution and plunder of the Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities; on the contrary, it has continued to treat the overseas Vietnamese in China kindly. This made the Le Duan clique think that China was weak and easy to bully. It persecuted the Chinese even more wantonly and began to carry out armed provocation on the borders. In 1978, they issued an anti-Chinese resolution in the name of the party Central Committee.

The resolution said that China was the direct enemy and the No 1 enemy of the Vietnamese people, that the reactionary clique of Mao's followers in Beijing must be overthrown, that the progressive forces in China must be helped to seize state power, that Mao Zedong Thought must be criticized in all fields and that some people must be sent to Southeast Asian countries to rouse these countries to oppose China.

In order to achieve this arrogant and foolish goal of opposing China, they have no alternatives but to rely on the world anti-Chinese reactionary force, which is, to be more specific, the Soviet Union, that has deployed a million troops on the northern border of China and is waiting for an opportunity to invade China. In November 1978, they signed a "Vietnam-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty" with the Soviet Union, which was in fact a treaty of military alliance. In the treaty, there is the following clause: "When either of the parties of the treaty is attacked or under the threat of an attack, the two parties of the treaty should immediately exchange views in order to eliminate this threat and in order to adopt proper and effective measures to safeguard the peace and security of the two countries." As soon as the treaty was signed in December 1978, Le Duan sent 200,000 troops to occupy Kampuchea and at the same time further intensified their persecution of the Chinese and their armed provocation on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Thus he started another anti-Chinese wave.

### III. China's Response to Le Duan's Provocation

China is a powerful country in the world and it has whole-heartedly helped the Vietnamese people in resisting France and the United States till final victory. But since the Le Duan clique has been so ungrateful and has carried out armed provocation in such a wanton manner, naturally, China was forced to react. The following was what China has done step by step in response.

Revoking its aid and withdrawing its specialists.

Closing down its consulate in Vietnam and stopping all the activities of the Association of Overseas Vietnamese in China.

Using its armed forces to launch a counterattack against the Le Duan clique.

Any patriotic Vietnamese will feel grieved when he hears the above-mentioned things. Therefore, it is only natural that they misunderstood these things when they heard the distorted propaganda of the Le Duan clique. However, it is precisely because they are Vietnamese patriots that they are even more obliged to really understand the truth, distinguish right from wrong and judge things objectively. Only by so doing can they avoid committing mistakes and find ways to correctly handle problems. Seen from its root causes, the truth of China's response to the Le Duan clique was as follows:

CONCERNING THE REVOLUTION OF AID AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIALISTS: As soon as the Le Duan clique had driven 30,000 Chinese back to China, China showed great concern. Ten days later the number of Chinese who were driven into China increased to 50,000. China declared that the cancellation of 21 projects was a warning, but some 10 days later the number of Chinese driven away from Vietnam rose to 100,000, and China had to cancel 51 more projects. However, the number of Chinese driven away from Vietnam continued to grow and the ways in which they were driven away became increasingly cruel, thus China had no alternative but to cancel all aid and withdraw all its specialists.

The Le Duan clique knew very well that China would certainly stop its aid since they had treated it so viciously. But on the other hand, they thought that since by so doing they had served the international anti-Chinese force, this force would certainly not only indemnify their losses caused by China's stoppage of aid, but would give them even more aid. How could they have expected that this anti-Chinese force's true scheme was to instigate Le Duan to severely step up his anti-Chinese activities until he broke up with China and thus make things irretrievable. Then Le Duan had to increasingly rely on this force and would be more easy to manipulate as a pawn. Obviously, since China canceled all its aid, Le Duan has had to beg for anything he wants from this force. He has even had no scruples about selling the rights and interests of his motherland and people and accepting any harsh and sinister terms in exchange for any bit of aid.

ON THE CLOSURE OF CONSULATES AND SUSPENSION OF OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES, we all know that there is a principle called "reciprocity" in diplomatic relations. Reciprocity means reciprocal treatment. How country A behaves toward country B will also be the way country B behaves toward country A. Formerly, during the periods of the war of resistance against France and the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, although there were only about 2,000 Vietnamese in China, China still allowed Vietnam to set up consulates in Kunming, Nanning and Guangzhou. As for the Chinese in Vietnam, there were several hundred thousand in the north alone, but China nevertheless agreed to let Vietnam administer them and did not set up any consulate. After the liberation of the south, (April 1975) China made a request to open a consulate in Saigon, which had a population of several hundred thousand Chinese, but the Le Duan clique would not agree to this. They said that there are only Vietnamese people of Chinese descent in Vietnam and the question of Overseas Chinese did not exist. According to the wording, they meant that there was no need for China to set up a consulate. At the same time, they stepped up the exploitation of Chinese property and the persecution of the Chinese, and no one, regardless of whether they were bourgeoisie, petite bourgeoisie, working people or laboring masses, was spared. Faced with this kind of situation, China announced the closure of the Vietnamese consulates in China and the suspension of the Overseas Vietnamese Association's activities. This was in accord with the principle of "reciprocity" in international diplomatic relations and an unavoidable action. In spite of this, China still provided all kinds of facilities to the personnel of the Vietnamese consulates and allowed them to buy sewing machines, bicycles and other essentials to take home with them. The property of the consulates were left entirely at Vietnam's disposal without Chinese interference. Although overseas Vietnamese are no longer allowed to hold meetings, their rights and interests are still protected and they can still look after and manage their association. The Chinese party and government still give the same kind of good treatment to the overseas Vietnamese as before. Although this has caused indignation among some of the people who accuse the Vietnamese of being ungrateful, they are only individual cases and the Chinese party and government are already trying to correct this. The above facts are conditions which every overseas Vietnamese is able to see.

ON CHINA'S DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO COUNTERATTACK THE LE DUAN CLIQUE, as Vietnamese, we honestly do not wish anyone to touch our territory, and therefore we were all very frightened, worried and pained when China sent troops into Vietnam. For once the conflict started, we would have to mobilize thousands of people, slaughter each other and the losses would be difficult to imagine. However, the responsibility for this incident lay not with the Chinese side but with Le Duan's side. Since making their anti-China decision in 1978, the Le Duan clique had wantonly fired at and shelled civilians on the Chinese side. At the beginning, China still advocated solving the matter through negotiations and persuasions and did not counterattack. However, with the harassment by the

Le Duan clique becoming more and more violent on the one hand and the Chinese people complaining about the weak attitude of the government on the other, China in the end had no alternative but to counterattack. However, when sending troops into Vietnam, China immediately declared that this was to be a counterattack in self-defense, limited in both space and time, and that it would not take a single inch of soil from Vietnam. Even when the Le Duan clique was gloatingly waiting for the Soviet Army to launch a sneak attack on China from the north and there was no sign of it appearing, China had already withdrawn its troops from Vietnam as announced.

According to the propaganda of the Le Duan clique, the Chinese troops had carried out wanton destruction and massacre in Vietnam. What were the actual facts? The actual facts were that before the arrival of the Chinese troops, the Le Duan clique had already killed many people in the process of purifying the border area. After the Chinese troops withdrew from Vietnam, the Le Duan clique killed even more people. The reason for that was, apart from the people who were persecuted and could not escape to China, the people who remained in the border area were given discriminatory treatment, forced into concentration camps and subjected to all manner of suffering and humiliation. When the Chinese troops arrived, these people -- who were Vietnamese, not Chinese -- thought that they had been saved. They therefore took spontaneous action and looted back their property from the people whom they believed to have persecuted them and burnt their houses. Some very good cadres were also involved. When the Chinese troops arrived, the Le Duan clique ordered a mass evacuation. However, some of the people could not evacuate because of special circumstances and some refused to evacuate because they were convinced the Chinese troops would not harm them. When the Chinese troops arrived, they gave food and medicine to needy and the sick. This greatly infuriated the Le Duan clique, so after the Chinese troops withdrew, they accused these people of being pro-China and massacred them. For example, more than 200 people were killed in Hoanglian Son and more than 400 people were killed in Cao Bang and Lang Son. Entire families were killed regardless of sex or age. Regarding such wanton slaughter, some localities could only send urgent telegrams to Hanoi calling on the Central Committee to have people conduct an investigation. Some localities even directly requested Pham Van Dong and Vo Nguyen Giap to go and see for themselves the tragic killing of people.

For the sake of covering up the above crimes, the Le Duan clique created some false evidence to deceive the public. They collected the corpses, including the corpses of the women and children they killed and arranged for photographs and films to be taken of them. They also arranged for foreign correspondents to see them and openly accused the Chinese troops of killing them.

I was still in Hanoi in February 1979. I met some of the cadres and people who escaped from the border area and talked with them. Some told me that the existing border question was a nationality question and not a question of Chinese aggression. Since coming to China, I have also talked with some of the refugees and understand the situation more clearly. The robbery, sabotage and killing at the border were caused by the reactionary policy of the Le Duan clique and not by the Chinese troops.

The facts were the Chinese troops had only attacked military objectives and strategic strongholds and had not killed the people. This was what the Vietnamese refugees who escaped to China told reporters and friends.

#### IV. Restoration and Development of Sino-Vietnamese Relations Is the Historical Task of People Throughout the Country

As mentioned above, opposing China is not an emotional mistake but a strategic mistake. It is not only currently causing suffering for the people and plunging the people into an abyss of misery, but it will also create disasters for the generations to come, and there is no telling when this will end.

For two neighboring countries linked by common mountains and rivers which have been through decades of trials and tribulations as well as thick and thin together, we must try to live in harmony and not try to depend on the help of a country which is thousands of li away. To put it correctly, becoming the lackey of this country, creating disturbances and engaging in generations of contention is indeed a presumptuous and stupid act. It is the task of people throughout the country to criticize this. They must do everything possible to prevent this national calamity and they must regard it as the historical task of the Vietnamese people today.

First, we must see clearly Le Duan's anti-China nature:

Opposing China is opposed to the line of Chairman Ho Chi Minh

Everybody knows that the political activities of Chairman Ho's entire life were closely related to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. By means of historical study and 50 years of revolutionary practice, Chairman Ho said: "In the course of several thousand years of history, there has been a fraternal relationship between the Vietnamese nation and the Chinese nation. In the future, this relationship will be closer still. It will promote the freedom and happiness of the two nations and safeguard world democracy and lasting peace." ("Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," 1960 edition, p 319)

"Vietnam and China are two fraternal countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. Our two countries have fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the past as well as at present for national independence and socialism." (1 October 1959, congratulatory telegram on China's National Day)

On discussing the influence of the Chinese revolution on the Vietnamese revolution, Chairman Ho said: "The influence of the Russian October Revolution and the principles of Marxism-Leninism have mostly been transmitted to Vietnam by way of China." ("Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," 1960 edition, p 235)

"Because of such factors as geography, history, economy and culture, the Chinese revolution exerted a powerful influence on the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese revolution must learn and has already learned many of the experiences of the Chinese revolution,... based on the experience of the Chinese revolution and Mao Zedong Thought, we have achieved many victories. This is what the revolutionaries of Vietnam must always bear in mind and be grateful for." ("Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," 1960 edition, p 154)

Regarding Chinese aid to Vietnam, Chairman Ho in all his congratulatory telegrams on China's national day in 1958, 1959 and 1960, and in his congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party (1 July 1961) had used the word "selfless" in expressing his praise. (selfless means not working for one's own interests) This word was never used in his congratulatory telegrams to any other country or party. The word "selfless" had also been used in the congratulatory telegram sent by the national front for the liberation of south Vietnam in 1965 on the occasion of China's national day.

Chairman Ho had used this poem "The ties of friendship between China and Vietnam are intimate, comradely as well as fraternal," to sum up and express the relations between the two parties and peoples. This is known by all the people in Vietnam.

What I must mention in particular is the period between 1965 and 1969. Chairman Ho's health had seriously deteriorated and he went to China for treatment. When he was in Hanoi, he was also treated by a Chinese doctor. Even though the Le Duan clique asked him on numerous occasions to go to another "fraternal country" for treatment, he always refused.

From Chairman Ho's words and deeds, we can clearly see the betrayal of the advocations and line of Chairman Ho by the Le Duan clique.

**Opposing China Is Ungratefulness**

A genuine revolutionary must always give priority to the interests of the revolution and the interests of the people and the motherland.

The Vietnamese people had made indomitable sacrifices in nearly a century of struggle against French imperialism. However, it was not until the correct line put forward by Chairman Ho that the masses in their millions became mobilized, pledged their lives to resist enslavement and won the sympathy and support of the justice-loving people of the world, including the French and American people. However, it should be pointed out that the help given by the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against French and American imperialism was the greatest, the most timely and the most effective. This was particularly the case after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Without this great, timely and effective help, it would have been impossible for the Vietnamese people to score such tremendous triumphs in the war of resistance against the French and the war of resistance against U.S. aggression. Even Le Duan admits this himself and has also repeated this on many occasions.

However, the Le Duan clique, in order to stir up an anti-China tide, has actually distorted history, heaped the crimes of the feudal system, 1,000 years ago, on the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and concocted the lie that China is attempting to annex Vietnam. This is not only ungratefulness to China, but is also ungratefulness to the revolution, to the motherland and to the Vietnamese people.

**Opposing China Will Lead to the Bankruptcy of the Vietnamese Economy**

The economy of Vietnam is very backward in the first place and it has been very seriously damaged after 30 years of war. However, with the help of China and other fraternal countries, it could still withstand the test of war. Although the life of the people was still difficult, they nevertheless managed to get along and also made contributions in the war.

However, after winning the war, the Le Duan clique carried out the orders of a foreign country, attacked and occupied Kampuchea and mobilized the whole people against China. Because of this, China has withdrawn all aid, including nearly 100 projects under construction. The United States, Japan, England and France, as well as other West European countries which tried to win over Vietnam, also planned to supply it with aid, but on seeing Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, these plans have also been canceled. This has dealt the Vietnamese economy a head-on blow from which it will never recover. Not only this, but the Le Duan clique had also committed all its manpower and resources to the invasion of Laos and Kampuchea and preparations for a war with China. Some of the fraternal countries further away cannot supply much help because of their own limited resources. As for the biggest, strongest and most affluent fraternal country, because of overexpansion and overcommitment, it could only supply military aid to those who would serve as mercenaries, and economically, it could only provide a bit of niggardly help. The beautiful promises made before have now been gradually withdrawn. Some of Vietnam's recent requests have either been tactfully turned down or openly refused. Therefore, there is no hope for the Vietnamese economy. The Vietnamese people are in a state of unprecedented poverty and fatigue.

**Relying on Another Country To Oppose China Will Lead to National Subjugation**

Since the Le Duan clique had to oppose China but lacked the strength to do so, they could only rely on a country which seeks world domination. When Vietnam was still friendly with China, this country had already used every means to sow discord and constantly threw out bait. The moment the Le Duan clique took the bait, they became hooked. This country also played Le Duan up as a "hero" and adopted the posture of treating him as an equal. However, should Le Duan refuse to obey instructions, it will immediately yank the string and bring him to unconditional submission groveling with pain. At present, there are foreign agents

in state organs at various levels from the Central Committee to the various localities. Therefore, in economy, politics, military affairs and diplomacy, it must follow the directions of the other country and cannot act independently. In the past, when there was news that Camranh Bay would soon be used by a foreign country, Le Duan immediately declared that this was impossible. Now, not only the Camranh Bay, but also all major ports, important airfields, rivers and seas are being freely used by that foreign country. Vietnam has already lost part of its territorial sovereignty. If it persists on the course of opposing China, the whole of Vietnam will become a foreign military base, raw material supply base and processing base.

#### There Will Never Be Peace or Stability if Anti-Chinese Activities Are Carried On

The Le Duan clique has fabricated the lie that China intends to invade and annex Vietnam. But the reality is that in the past, China assisted Vietnam in resisting France and the United States and in striving for national liberation and that even now China still hopes that Vietnam will become a peaceful, independent and friendly country that is mutually beneficial for China. However, the Le Duan clique has clung with a vengeance to opposing China and boasted that it is resolved to defeat China. Let us soberly consider how many years and how many generations will pass before Le Duan will be able to defeat China. Let us recall what has happened in the past. Since the Le Duan clique began to wantonly stir up anti-Chinese feelings, China has remained immune as ever, though some houses and vehicles have been destroyed and some people and livestock have been killed and wounded on its border. It has remained stable and unified and is continuously striving to realize its four modernizations and to effectively improve the living standard of its people. As for Vietnam, the wars it is waging in Laos and Kampuchea and the burden of deploying about 100,000 troops on the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to pose as vigorously making preparations for fighting China have only brought misery and death to itself. Countless families in Vietnam have thus been broken up, and throughout the country there has been such terror and hardship that people cannot enjoy their food or sleep peacefully. When, may I ask, will there be peace in Vietnam and when will the Vietnamese people be able to enjoy a peaceful life if Le Duan and his clique persistently cling to opposing China?

In short, opposing China will bring all sorts of harm and no benefits to Vietnam.

In order to restore and develop the friendship between Vietnam and China, we should do the following practical work:

#### Opposing the Malpractice of Vilifying China by Distorting History

History is the record of what has objectively taken place. However, in order to vilify China, the Le Duan clique instigated some opportunists to publish some distorted materials in order to whip up national hatred against China.

For example, for the period of more than 1,000 years from Ngo Quyen's resistance against the southern Han Dynasty to the time after the dynasties of Dinh, Le, Ly, Tran, Le and Nguyen, there were only 20 years of war between Vietnam and China. Every time when the war was over, the Vietnamese emperors and kings adopted conciliatory policies to pursue the development of peaceful relations with China. But the Le Duan clique has only emphatically given accounts of the wars and avoided mentioning anything about the peaceful relations between Vietnam and China.

For 30 years or so, the Chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people in their struggles against French and U.S. aggression until final victory. However, the Le Duan clique issued a white paper, standing facts on their heads. It says that China is attempting to swallow up Vietnam and is sabotaging the Vietnamese revolution in collaboration with the United States. In this regard, I wrote an article entitled "The Facts of the Militant Friendship Between China and Vietnam Prove No Distortion" to give concrete refutations, but I will not repeat the details here.

China's contributions to the Vietnamese revolution were highly evaluated by Chairman Ho Chi Minh. This is also stated in the 1960 edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published in Hanoi. However, in the second edition published in 1980, Le Duan instructed that almost all articles and passages concerning China's contributions be deleted.

The distortion of history is an important part of Le Duan's anti-Chinese policy. We must maintain vigilance and carry out struggles against the Le Duan clique. In particular, all those who know the facts of history must adopt various means to expose the changeable, hypocritical and deceitful policy of the Le Duan clique.

#### Oppose Mobilizing Manpower and Material Resources To Oppose China

After the anti-Chinese resolution was adopted in 1978, the Le Duan clique compelled the National Assembly Standing Committee to promulgate a general order for mobilizing the manpower and material resources of the whole country so that they could randomly press-gang people into the army or into doing forced labor and randomly collect, purchase or take over anything from anyone for use on the battle fronts in Laos and Kampuchea as well as in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and on the so-called "anti-Chinese defense line." As a result of uninterrupted mobilizations, the manpower and material resources in Vietnam have been exhausted. Almost all young people in cities and the countryside, including those who are only 16 or 17, have been press-ganged into the army, and all people throughout the country, except those who are old and weak, have been mobilized to build fortifications. All organs and localities have to send people to the border areas to take up duties, and organic units have been established in every so-called tree farm or agricultural farm along the Sino-Vietnamese borders. At present, there is an atmosphere of stuffiness in Vietnam under the control of the army, especially under the control of the public security personnel and special agents of the Le Duan clique.

We must adopt all feasible measures to smash the anti-Chinese plan, which is actively being carried out by the Le Duan clique, including the general order to mobilize manpower and material resources. This is a very important task and everyone must do his bit for it.

#### Oppose Making Provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese Border

The Sino-Vietnamese border was a friendly border in the past. The people on both sides had frequent and close contacts with each other. This was especially so after China was liberated in 1949 due to their struggle against the common enemies. During festivals, they would visit each other and exchange greetings. They also held rural fairs on both sides to exchange goods. For the convenience of the people on both sides in contacting each other, the Chinese side built several bridges on the border rivers. At the same time, some provinces along the border became friendly provinces and the Chinese side also helped Vietnam build many local projects. In those years when the U.S. planes bombed the northern part of Vietnam, the Vietnamese villagers in the border areas often took refuge on the Chinese side, and Vietnamese planes also took cover in China.

However, since the whole of South Vietnam was liberated (1975), the Le Duan clique has tried every means to create tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Under the pretext of "clearing up the border," they forced tens of thousands of people to move from the places where they had lived for generations to other places which could be more easily controlled. They also compelled the villagers in the border areas to dig trenches, plant sharp-pointed bamboo sticks and lay mines along the border. In some places they even intruded into China's territory. They compelled the people in the plains areas to take up duties on the border and form military units which are under direct command of the army. They carry out provocations against China every day by firing at ordinary people who are working in the fields and farm animals and bombarding houses. Recently, as they were heavily beaten on the Kampuchean battlefields. They had to throw in more troops.

This made them become more isolated in the world. In order to divert people's attention both at home and abroad, they feel it more necessary to create tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

We must be clearly aware of this and adopt every possible means to stop the criminal acts of the Le Duan clique.

#### Oppose Persecuting and Plundering the Chinese and Vietnamese of Chinese Descent

There are more than 1 million Chinese and Vietnamese of Chinese descent in Vietnam. As early as a thousand years ago in the Han and Tang Dynasties, some Chinese went to live in Vietnam. Their descendants have now become completely Vietnamese and do not have any of the characteristics of the Chinese. Some Chinese went to Vietnam in the last years of the Song Dynasty since they would not submit themselves to the rule of the Yuan. They fought together with the Vietnamese people against the Mongolians. Some Chinese went to Vietnam in the last years of the Ming Dynasty since they would not submit themselves to the Qing rulers. They settled down in Vietnam and established villages there, which were called "Ming towns." More than 300 years have passed and they, too, have become completely Vietnamese. There are still some Chinese who have gone to settle in Vietnam due to political or economic reasons. They are living together with the Vietnamese and some have even married Vietnamese, but they continue to use the Chinese language and keep to their customs and habits. They continue to regard China as their motherland. They are Chinese or Overseas Chinese. Except for a few of them who are bourgeoisie making a living from commercial business or from exploitation and money lending, most of these Chinese are laboring people who are taking part in the construction of Vietnam. Many of them regard Vietnam as their second motherland. They joined the Vietnamese party and army and rendered outstanding service in the wars against France and the United States. Generally speaking, either Chinese or Vietnamese of Chinese descent are friendly and live in harmony with the Vietnamese people.

In order to show their loyalty to the reactionary anti-Chinese forces in the world, the Le Duan clique has done its utmost to cruelly plunder and persecute the Chinese.

In the south, tens of thousands of Chinese, who had enough money, had no other choice but to hand in their gold and dollars and flee by ship, letting their destiny be decided by the wind and waves on the sea.

In the north, hundreds of thousands of Chinese were forced to leave the cities. All subdistricts, units, organs and schools are allowed to adopt the so-called appropriate measures to carry out this decision. As a result, the Chinese were forced to leave the cities or settle down in the new economic regions. Some of them are forced to leave Vietnam through bribery.

It is not only an ungrateful act but also very stupid to plunder and persecute Chinese in this way. It resulted in disturbing the tranquillity of society and stirring up hatred between nationalities, and its influence cannot be eliminated in a few years or in a few generations.

Being Vietnamese patriots, we must resolutely oppose these counterrevolutionary acts of the Le Duan clique.

#### Oppose Making Vietnam an Anti-Chinese Base for Foreign Countries

In their anti-Chinese activities, the Le Duan clique are not relying on their own strength but mainly on a foreign country. They have preached again and again that this foreign country possesses some weapons which are so terrible that with a single bullet, the whole regiment or battalion of soldiers can be killed. If it is fired at an island, all the people on the whole island will be killed. However, no such things have even happened in Kampuchea or on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

But it was reported by foreign news agencies that chemical toxicants have been used in the Kampuchean battlefields and some Lao districts inhabited by the Mao people. The water sources and air in these districts were polluted and many people poisoned. In some Vietnamese provinces contiguous to the Sino-Vietnamese border, many fortifications have been built, which are fitted out with foreign equipment and will be used by the foreign country to fight against China. Vietnam's major airfields and seaports have been freely used by the foreign country to threaten neighboring countries, especially to threaten China. What will be the result of making Vietnam a base of a foreign country for fighting against other countries? I am sure that everyone is fully aware of it. When hostilities break out, these bases will inevitably become the targets of attacks. This means that Vietnam will become the target of attacks and be destroyed. It will not be able to escape retaliation.

However, the immediate result of making a country a base of another to fight against other countries is the violation of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. It is quite possible that the spearhead of these military bases is directed at this country itself.

We must resolutely oppose the Le Duan clique in making Vietnam a military base of a foreign country for opposing other countries, especially for opposing China.

#### Oppose Sending Vietnamese To Attack Laos, Kampuchea and China

After more than 30 years of war, we finally defeated the French and U.S. aggressors and realized the unification of the country. Originally, we should have followed Chairman Ho Chi Minh's instructions and made good use of the peace time to recuperate the nation, heal the wounds of war and build our country. However, more than 6 years have passed since we won victory and, as a result of the policy of aggression and war pursued by the Le Duan clique, our compatriots are still compelled to fight and die in the battlefields of Laos and Kampuchea and on the so-called anti-Chinese defense line. At present, there are about 1 million troops in Vietnam. If various paramilitary forces are included, there are about 2 million. Yet, they are recruiting new soldiers every day, even women and children of 16 or 17 cannot be spared. The whole country is still in a state of war. This is an abnormal phenomenon and disaster the Le Duan clique has brought on our motherland. The Vietnamese people are a patriotic people. When Vietnam was invaded by the French and U.S. aggressors, they would rather die than surrender. They mobilized all the compatriots to fight the enemies and all our manpower and material resources to support the front. Thus, they won victory. Now the Le Duan clique are sending our compatriots to the battlefields to kill our comrades-in-arms who fought together with us in the same trench. What the Le Duan clique is doing, such as making enemies of friends and sending our compatriots to attack them, are actually violent acts of madmen and counterrevolutionary acts.

We must firmly oppose the press-ganging of soldiers and call upon husbands and children to leave various battlefields and return to their homes for study, work and production. As for those missing, we must ask for the notification of death, the return of the body and the payment of compensation. We must mobilize the sons and younger brothers in the army to ask for demobilization and not to fight against people of neighboring countries, stir up a tide against war and calling for peace, force the military adventurist scheme of the Le Duan clique into complete bankruptcy and bring about the total collapse of the invasion army of the Le Duan clique.

Under the guidance of the correct line of Chairman Ho and the massive support of China, the heroic people of Vietnam triumphed over French and American imperialism and achieved the liberation and unification of the motherland. Today, it is even more necessary for them to oppose the traitorous Le Duan clique, restore and develop Sino-Vietnamese friendship, strive for a peaceful environment and build a really unified, independent and democratic Vietnam just as Chairman Ho hoped. This is the historical task of the Vietnamese people at present. Compatriots, advance! We are sure to triumph!

THAILAND REITERATES REJECTION OF SRV PROPOSAL

OW250812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has reiterated its rejection of Vietnam's proposal for a "partial withdrawal" of its troops from Kampuchea. The Thai stance was expounded yesterday by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in an exclusive interview with THE NATION REVIEW carried by the paper today.

The foreign minister said, "We are not a party to the Kampuchean conflict. And how many troops would be pulled out in Vietnam's proposed partial withdrawal? Then, they (Vietnamese) also want a demilitarized zone straddling Thailand and Kampuchea. That simply means bringing war into our territory. We just can't accept it."

Referring to the proposed formation of a coalition government of the three major Kampuchean resistance forces, he disclosed some "new developments" had taken place recently, but he refused to elaborate.

Sitthi said he was confident that Democratic Kampuchea, despite the obstacles in the formation of a coalition government, would manage to maintain the U.N. seat in the upcoming General Assembly of the United Nations.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS HONG KONG INDUSTRIALISTS

OW251246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with T.K. Ann, chairman of the Winsor Industrial Corporation Ltd., and H.C. Tang, president of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

XU YINSHENG MEETS INDONESIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

OW240341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 22 May (XINHUA) -- A Chinese table tennis delegation, with Li Furong as its leader and Zheng Minzhi as its deputy leader, arrived in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on the evening of 21 May to participate in the upcoming sixth Asian table tennis championship to be held from 24 May to 3 June.

Xu Yinsheng, vice president of the International Table Tennis Federation, and Song Zhong, honorary secretary general of the Asian Table Tennis Union, arrived in Jakarta on the same plane. They were greeted at the airport by Ali Warokka, secretary general of the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association.

Xu Yinsheng met with Ali said, Indonesian Minister of Justice and chairman of the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association, on the afternoon of 22 May. During the meeting, Ali said told Xu Yinsheng: We wish to promote friendship through sports exchanges. We hope to further promote this kind of beneficial exchange between our two countries. Xu Yinsheng expressed thanks for the friendly reception given by the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG SHIPPING SERVICE -- Guangzhou, 11 May (XINHUA) -- A passenger shipping service between Jiangmen municipality in Guangdong and Hong Kong was inaugurated on 11 May. The two cities are 96 nautical miles apart and it will take 4 hours for a single trip either from Hong Kong or from Jiangmen. Two passenger ships with air conditioning facilities on board will serve this route. They daily leave Hong Kong at 0815 and 0830 and depart from Jiangmen for the return trip at 1400 and 1430 on the same day. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 11 May 82 OW]

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH PAKISTANI ARMY GENERAL

OW261720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army staff of Pakistan, here this afternoon. Premier Zhao said: "China and Pakistan are good neighbors. The relations between our two countries are marked by mutual trust, mutual support and mutual understanding. The Chinese Government and people will work to promote this relationship." He said Sino-Pakistan friendship will not be affected by international problems. "The Chinese Government," he said, "will, as always, support Pakistan in its maintenance of independence and state sovereignty."

Sawar Khan said: "During our visit, we have felt the Pakistan-China friendship growing. Pakistan receives consistent support from China." He conveyed the best regards from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Premier Zhao Ziyang. Premier Zhao asked Sawar Khan to convey the same to President Zia.

Present were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing. The guests arrived Tuesday after visiting Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They will leave tomorrow for home.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS

OW201802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Dacca, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General Hussain Mohammad Ershad said here today that the relations between Bangladesh and China were excellent in all aspects. While receiving a visiting Chinese journalists delegation, he expressed the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would be further strengthened in the future. H.M. Ershad briefed the Chinese journalists on the initial results achieved by the present government in streamlining administration, maintaining law and order and promoting industrial and agricultural production. He said the policies which had been adopted so far were acceptable to the Bangladesh people. He disclosed that new government measures would be taken in education and other fields. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Liu Shuqing was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived here on May 14 after visiting Pakistan and India.

BORDER TRADE BETWEEN XIZANG, BHUTAN FLOURISHES

OW241230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Lhasa, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The total volume of small trading transactions between Yatung (Chomo) County in Tibet and Bhutan, a small country neighboring China on the southwest reached 220,000 yuan (RMB) in 1981. This is an all-time record since the democratic reform of 1959, aimed at ending serfdom in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Yatung County, bordering on Bhutan, is a customary barter trade center between Tibetans and people of Bhutan for a long time. However, during the ten-year internal disorder in China, such trading was disrupted. Following important directives from central authorities in 1980 on the work in Tibet, Yatung-Bhutan barter trade has revived gradually and flourished. The Yatung County People's Government reopened five tax-free barter points in an effort to promote trade on the borders. Since 1980, accommodations were provided in the border towns of Pagri, Xia Yadong (Chomomai) and Xarsingmazhen in Yatung to receive foreign border people who came in for barter. In 1981 more than 2,700 people in 800 groups from Bhutan came to Yatung to barter rice, flour, red tea, woolen fabrics and bambooware for dairy products, woolen mats, Tibetan garments and other daily necessities. This helped thrive economy and enhance friendship between the peoples on the borders.

PORtUGUESE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF CONCLUDES VISIT

Hong Kong Paper on Egidio Visit

HK260326 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 82 p 11

[By Donald Cheung]

[Excerpt] China's arms industry is developing rapidly and more military equipment is being produced internally for its own use. This was disclosed yesterday by Portugal's army chief of staff, General Melo Egidio, when he arrived in Macau via the border gate -- at the end of this 10-day official visit in China. Gen Egidio and his wife, accompanied by a four-member delegation, were greeted by top military officials in Macau, led by the governor, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, and leading community leaders.

The former governor of Macau said he was "very impressed" by China's Armed Forces and military installations during his visit to air force establishments, a naval base in Qinghai, a school of infantry and a military academy. Gen Egidio said he had particularly high regard for the discipline of the Chinese army, although he said the military equipment is "a bit old." But he was quick to add that there is a great desire among Chinese military chiefs to equip the country with new armaments. He said China's arms industry is developing rapidly and "a great part of the weapons I saw in China are self-made."

Gen Egidio disclosed that his visit had not concluded any agreements with China because "that was not the original plan. What was planned was an increase of co-operation between the Portuguese and Chinese armies because it is very important to exchange experience," he explained. Asked if Portugal can export military know-how to China, he said: "Portugal is an old country of the European continent and we have a great experience in military organization and strategy, and we are in close alliance with NATO. This alliance with NATO was clearly understood by China and I think that in some aspects, Portugal can give its experience to China." But he stressed that Portugal needs reciprocal collaboration from China. He said Chinese officials have expressed "willingness" to enhance closer links with NATO countries, Western Europe and the United States. "We have also exchanged opinions on general world affairs," he added. He said his official visit to China is more than just establishing closer ties between the armed forces, but also that of the people of the two nations. "That's very obvious in my talks with the prime minister and the army chief of staff," he said. Gen Egidio has had talks with China's prime minister, Mr Zhao Zhiyang; army Chief of Staff General Yang Dezhi; and other top Chinese military officials during his official visit, the first one since he was named the top man of Portugal's army early last year. He last visited China in March 1980 as the governor of Macau, during which he met China's strongman, Deng Xiaoping.

Departure of Delegation

OW261116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 May (XINHUA) -- Gen Melo Egidio, chief of General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, Mrs Egidio and his party left Zhongshan County, Guangdong Province, this afternoon for home via Aomen [Macao] after winding up their official visit to China.

Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defense; representatives of the Guangzhou PLA units; and responsible persons of Zhongshan County saw the Portuguese guests off at Zhuhai municipality's Gongbei. General Egidio told them that he would never forget his visit to China during his life, and that his visit has strengthened friendship between the armed forces and people of Portugal and China. The Portuguese guests arrived in Zhongshan County yesterday from Guilin via Guangzhou. During their stay in Guangzhou, Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, gave a luncheon in their honor. Guangdong Vice Governor Liang Weilin was also present. The Portuguese guests visited this morning Dr Sun Yat-sen's former residence at Cuiheng village, Zhongshan County, and toured Zhuhai municipality, where they were warmly received by local responsible persons.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

OW221942 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1549 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial conversation this afternoon in the Yangyuan Room at Diaoyutai with 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim, ambassador to China of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is soon to leave for home at the end of his term of office.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH CONGO AMITY DELEGATION

OW241632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples led by its president, Vital Balla. They discussed promotion of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was also present. The delegation arrived May 13 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The following day, the Congolese guests attended a banquet hosted by Wang Bingnan, president of the association.

JI PENGFEI MEETS TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW211758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with a delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania here this evening. Four members on the delegation, including its head, M.A. Makalo, are members of the National Executive Committee of the party. Ji Pengfei had a cordial conversation with all members of the delegation and hosted a dinner for them. Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi and Li Shuzheng, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; He Gongkai, Chinese ambassador to Tanzania; and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China. The Tanzanian delegation arrived yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The Tanzanian guests will study the development of China's economy, agriculture in particular, and exchange experiences with China on how to strengthen party leadership.

RED CROSS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOROCCO

OW231640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Rabat, May 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society led by its vice-president, Yang Chun, left here for home today after a week-long visit to Morocco. During its stay here, the Chinese delegation held a working meeting with the Moroccan Red Crescent delegation. The two sides exchanged experience and expressed the desire to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations. Princess Lalla Malika, president of the Moroccan Red Crescent, met the Chinese guests at her residence yesterday. The secretaries-general of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Public Health also met the Chinese delegation. The Chinese ambassador here gave a reception yesterday evening in honor of the delegation.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

OW270241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, today said: The new economic commission must pay attention to investigation and study, increase work efficiency and strive to fulfill the task entrusted it by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

At an inaugural meeting of the new economic commission today, Zhang Jingfu said: The leading comrades of the party Central Committee want the new economic commission to grasp more first-hand material and heed the opinions of more people from all departments on some major issues while carrying out its tasks. The leading comrades of the State Council emphasize that economic work departments must regard the increase in economic results as the starting point and continually increase work efficiency. They also point out: The personnel of the new economic commission should be capable and well-informed, solve problems promptly and work very efficiently. Zhang Jingfu said these directives should become the criteria for the new economic commission's work. However, to meet these criteria, we need good work style and appropriate work methods. Restructuring organs alone is not enough.

Zhang Jingfu said that because the new economic commission was only recently reorganized, some questions still remain to be settled. We also lack experience. However, we cannot wait. We must learn while summing up experience. We must reorganize the commission and work as we go along. The commission should, first of all, focus on doing routine work well. It must not hold things up. At the same time, the commission should conduct planned investigation and study, with specific goals and under specified leadership, in the light of the policies put forward by the party Central Committee and the State Council during a given period. It should tackle a few major problems of an overall nature and strategic importance, such as keeping to the policy of planned economy playing the dominant role with market regulation as a supplementary means, increasing economic results, raising industrial and agricultural standards as a whole, restructuring enterprises and improving the economic responsibility system. These problems should be tackled individually. It is necessary to achieve some specific results.

Zhang Jingfu said the new economic commission will, under the leadership of the State Council, help organize all departments and all areas to implement their yearly economic plans, coordinate their efforts and supervise and check on their work. It should develop the enthusiasm of various departments and localities. It must not run things all by itself without consulting others. In addition, the commission should never shift responsibility onto others when it faces problems it should solve itself. The commission should take the initiative in offering good service. When handling official business, we must work collectively more often and eliminate redtape as much as possible.

Zhang Jingfu emphatically pointed out that the new economic commission must link the present with the long-range task. It must have foresight, consider the continuity of its task and successfully link the battle plan with the strategic goal, so that arrangements for the coming 3 years are taken into consideration. If the commission fails to do this, it will lose its orientation, go blind and have difficulty in readjustment when problems arise.

Zhang Jingfu also said: While handling official business, the new economic commission must have a goal, plans, measures, steps and specified responsible personnel. If we want to do our work practically and achieve results, we must not be busy holding meetings all day long, drafting documents and doing routine office work. We must go deep among the masses for investigation and study and be good at learning from the comrades in the forefront, from various localities and from reality.

Zhang Jingfu also called for strengthening construction within the economic commission, striving to create an exhilarating atmosphere and new work style and achieving new results.

## Zhang Jingfu Explains Role

OW270453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- The newly organized State Economic Commission held an inaugural meeting this morning. Zhang Jingfu, State councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, spoke at the meeting. He said the new economic commission must, under the leadership of the State Council, play an organizing, harmonizing, supervisory and examining role and strive to achieve results in the "four modernizations" drive. The newly organized State Economic Commission is composed of 23 functional organs including departments, sections, offices and bureaus. The commission is composed of 32 members, including the minister in charge and vice ministers, reduced from a complement of 39. In addition, of these, 7 members are comrades under 55 years of age.

Zhang Jingfu relayed the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. He said the new economic commission had five tasks:

1. To implement the party's line, principles and policies concerning economic work, to conduct investigation and study on important economic problems, to sum up and exchange experience, to reflect conditions to the State Council in a timely manner and to put forward suggestions.
2. To participate in drawing up annual national economic plans and in supervising and checking their implementation by various departments and areas and to solve, in a coordinated manner, important matters in economic and technical activities of the current year involving agriculture, industry, capital construction, communications and transport, finance and domestic and foreign trade departments.
3. To organize and implement reform of the state economic system in the current year.
4. To organize and coordinate comparatively short-term scientific and technological projects currently serving national economic construction, to participate in and examine imported technology, to administer the importation of equipment, to make overall planning and coordination of design and construction forces, to organize and draw up comprehensive economic rules and to carry out the work selectively related to the conservation of energy, readjustment and reorganization of the machine building industry, enterprise management, quality control, popularization of new techniques and cadre education.
5. To supervise and examine the implementation of related decisions on economic work of the central financial and economic leading groups and the regular meeting of the State Council by various departments and areas and to undertake matters assigned by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

In his speech, Zhang Jingfu also touched on the current work focus of the new economic commission and the question about how to carry out future work.

Vice Minister Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission presided over the inaugural meeting. Also present were Vice Ministers of the State Economic Commission Lu Dong, Wang Lei, Li Ruishan, Peng Min; government personnel and representatives of units and assigned units directly under the State Economic Commission.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW211149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Speaking at yesterday's State Council meeting to exchange experience in consolidating industrial and communications enterprises, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission said: At present, industrial and communications departments should carry out the all-round consolidation of the first batch of key enterprises seriously and in a down-to-earth manner.

The responsible person discussed the following six points on how to successfully carry out this task:

1. Strengthen leadership in the ideological sphere. We must first understand the guiding principle for enterprise consolidation and know the reason why it must be carried out.
2. Enterprise consolidation should proceed from reality. We must grasp the enterprises' principal contradictions and decide how to begin the consolidation work.
3. In accordance with their specific conditions, all departments should, gradually and through the all-round consolidation of enterprises, set up a leadership structure which is both democratic and centralized, build a contingent of workers and staff members who are both politically and professionally efficient, and establish a scientific and modern management system. Specific standards and requirements should also be drawn up for the building of enterprises which are good in six respects: take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, turn out high-quality products, are good in economic results, labor discipline, modern methods of production and in political work.
4. In the course of consolidating enterprises, we must strengthen enterprise management, improve basic work in all spheres and gradually set up a scientific management system.
5. All enterprises and departments should sum up their own experiences in the course of learning from the advanced experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and other advanced units.
6. In the course of consolidating the first batch of enterprises, it is necessary to sum up the experience gained in a specific unit and rapidly popularize it throughout the entire area.

According to information disclosed by the State Economic Commission, by mid-May 20 of China's 23 industrial and communications departments had dispatched investigation teams to sum of experiences at various enterprises. Many of the teams were led by ministers or vice ministers. Upon arrival, the investigation teams immediately conducted meticulous investigations and study in the various sections and workshops of the enterprises in order to assist them in beginning their consolidation work.

#### STATE COUNCIL VIEWS FINANCIAL INSPECTIONS

OW222106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved and transmitted a report by the Ministry of Finance on unfolding financial inspections of enterprises and issued a circular requiring the various localities and departments to strengthen their leadership and do a good job in the financial inspections of enterprises. The circular also instructed that financial and economic discipline violations that have been verified should be dealt with strictly.

The circular says: Unfolding financial inspections of enterprises is an important measure in reforming enterprises, enforcing financial and economic discipline, safeguarding the state's revenue, raising the enterprises' economic results and ensuring the healthy development of economic reform. Furthermore, unfolding financial inspections of enterprises is also of great significance in promoting party styles, enforcing party discipline, preventing the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalism and combating criminal activities in the economic field.

The circular points out: Although the current inspections have achieved great results, progress has been very uneven. The circular demands that responsible departments and finance departments send personnel to conduct inspections in enterprises which have failed to conduct their own inspections. Problems related to the violation of financial discipline should be strictly handled in accordance with the "stipulations issued by the Ministry of Finance for handling financial problems discovered during the financial inspection."

The circular asks the various localities and departments to integrate the task of exposing problems with the task of reforming enterprises, summarize experience and lessons, strengthen their supervision and plug loopholes, thereby consolidating the inspection results.

The report of the Ministry of Finance says: Thanks to the attention and support given by leaders at all levels and departments concerned, the nationwide financial inspection of enterprises has achieved great results since it was launched last December. The inspection has promoted an extensive education program in abiding by the law and observing discipline and has strengthened the cadres' concept of the overall situation and their ideas about laws and discipline. It has aided the struggle to combat economic criminal activities by uncovering a multitude of problems involving financial and economic discipline violations. It has led to the discovery of clues to a number of important cases and exposed problems existing in enterprise management, thus paving the way for further enterprise reforms. According to statistics, the total amount of funds involved in the cases violating financial and economic discipline uncovered by the various localities and departments thus far has reached some 3.5 billion yuan, 1.6 billion of which can be recovered. The state treasury has already recovered 1.1 billion yuan.

The report has put forward a six-point proposal for doing a good job in financial inspections:

1. Further raise the understanding of enterprise financial inspections. Leading comrades of the various localities and departments must pay close attention to integrating financial inspection with enterprise reform from beginning to the end.
2. Do a good job in financial inspection rechecks.
3. Do a good job in financial inspections of enterprises under the central organs.
4. Handle problems that have been discovered with severity. Turn in to the state the full amount of revenue belonging to the state, and resolutely correct problems that should be corrected. Pay attention to protecting financial and accounting personnel and people who expose problems. Strictly forbid retaliation.
5. Integrate enterprise reform with strengthening financial and accounting work. Regard enforcing financial and economic discipline, perfecting financial and accounting systems and strengthening financial and accounting agencies as an important task in enterprise reform.
6. Strengthen financial supervision and establish and perfect laws and regulations governing the finances of enterprises.

#### REGULATIONS FOR PLANNED POWER GENERATION, SUPPLY

OW270041 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The State Council recently approved and distributed provisional control regulations, submitted by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, for the planned use of electricity at fixed volumes respectively for each province, municipality and autonomous region, calling on all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and all ministries and commissions under the State Council to seriously implement the regulations in connection with actual local conditions.

There are nine articles in the provisional regulations:

1. Generate and allot electricity in accordance with the state plan. Electric power departments should generate and supply electricity in a safe, stable and balanced manner, in accordance with the power generation plan approved by the state. Any undue use of equipment, excessive use of fuels or overgeneration of hydroelectricity is strictly prohibited. An interprovincial power grid should decide on the volume of power to be consumed by, and the load allowed to, each province, municipality and autonomous region it covers, in accordance with fixed proportions.

2. Every province, municipality and autonomous region should practice planned use of electricity and be responsible for limiting its power consumption to the fixed volume. The economic commission of a province, municipality or autonomous region shall be in charge of the work of allotting electricity within its respective province, municipality or autonomous region. Economic commissions of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions covered by the same interprovincial power grid should see that electricity is used in a comprehensive and proportioned way, within the targeted volumes set in the power grid's seasonal and monthly power distribution plans. All localities and enterprises at various levels should practice the method of maintaining a monthly or daily account of the volume of power consumed. If the consumption is in excess of the fixed volume, the excess volume should be deducted accordingly. The method of forced deduction, by way of restricting or halting the supply of electricity, should be used against any locality or enterprise whose power consumption has gone beyond the limit and which has refused to accept a deduction in its power supply.

3. The principle for electricity allotment: When making electricity allotments, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must first see to it that power supply for the production of products assigned by the state is assured.

4. Limit the production and export of products that require high energy consumption. Beginning this year, the three large power grids -- northeast China, east China and (Jing-Jin-Tang) [presumably Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu] networks -- will restrict their power supply for the production of commodity-type calcium carbide, ferroalloys, steel ingots produced by electric furnaces, electrolytic aluminum, pig iron and yellow phosphorus. The annual volumes of electricity to be used for the production of the aforementioned products are to be determined on the basic of the state plan for the output of these products. No additional output, outside that called for in the state plan, should be planned at any level by local governments and local departments in charge of the enterprises.

5. Practice the method of supplying electricity to selected consumers. Electricity supply should first meet the needs of the production of products of high quality, low in energy consumption and cost and which have a ready market. It is necessary to control and even stop systematically the production of those products which are high in energy consumption and poor in quality, cause big deficits and do not sell well. Within the areas covered by the three large power grids, no electric furnaces should be used in smelting ordinary carbon steel ingots. Starting from the second quarter of 1982, resolute steps should be taken to close down and stop power supply to small oil refineries, calcium carbide furnaces, iron smelting furnaces, ferroalloy furnaces and (ordinary) coke ovens.

6. Production of high energy consumption products should be shifted to other localities. Beginning this year, the production of some of the six products -- ferroalloy, commodity type calcium carbide, electrolytic aluminum, steel ingots produced by electric furnaces, pig iron and yellow phosphorus -- should be gradually shifted to localities in Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Shanxi, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou, where relatively more plentiful sources of electricity, in the form of hydroelectricity, are available.

7. Strengthen discipline in electricity distribution control within a power grid. To ensure safety in power generation and economic and reasonable operation, a power grid must practice centralized distribution control. It is strictly prohibited from operating either at a lower or a higher tension cycle. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments must vigorously support the power grids in generating and supplying power in accordance with the state plan and in practicing centralized distribution control.

8. Adjust the price of electricity. Electricity at a discount rate may be offered in the areas covered by the power grids of Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Hubei, Hunan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan during periods of plentiful water supply for the production of ferro-alloys, electrolytic aluminum, steel alloys produced by electric furnaces, commodity-type calcium carbide, pig iron and yellow phosphorus so as to encourage the shift of production of these products to these localities.

9. Some of the enterprises should carry out production on a seasonal basis.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY OUTPUT

HK260859 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Output of Agricultural Machinery Must Be Determined According to Needs"]

[Text] Agricultural machinery departments have spent 3 years or so making an inventory of warehouses and have achieved comparatively great results in this respect. The machinery departments as a whole have a lot to do in checking up on their warehouses. As long as they grasp the work firmly, they will also achieve success.

The practice of agricultural machinery departments in making an inventory of their warehouses has shown that the basic reason for the overstocking of products was that, over a long period in the past, some leading departments and production units paid more attention to production than to sales and consumer use in particular. Some units which had a large stock of goods kept on manufacturing their goods as usual and higher departments continued to provide them with production tasks. When production units made reports to the higher authorities, they took delight in reporting on the overfulfillment of production tasks and the amount of output, output value, profits and so forth. However, nobody paid attention to the needs of the society, actual use, marketability and the situation of overstocking of products.

Output must be determined according to the needs of society. With regard to the economic returns of the society, the practice of paying attention to production alone without caring for sales and consumer use should be regarded as a waste rather than beneficial to production. Therefore, the achievements in production output, output value and profits should not be assessed from the angle of an enterprise alone, because products which are not up to standard are useless, the output value of products kept in stock in warehouses is false, and commercial losses as well as profits gained from bank advances will make our country suffer losses. The practice of seeking output volume, output value and profits alone without caring for quality and usefulness will eventually inflict losses on our country and harm our people. The fact that when agricultural machinery departments were making an inventory of their warehouses they had to discard some products as useless, was a profound lesson.

An important experience of agricultural machinery departments in making inventories of their warehouses is that they paid attention to preventing new overstocking of products. When they are making arrangements for production plans, they now first consider the present stock and stress that output must be determined according to needs. With regard to unmarketable and low-quality products, production departments resolutely refuse to make arrangements for further production and sales departments firmly refuse to order or keep them in stock. Agricultural machinery departments now also advise and encourage production units and sales departments to be bold in resisting the erroneous acts of the higher authorities of forcing them to produce and purchase. We should say that what they are doing is the crux for preventing new overstocking. This is a very important experience.

While carrying out production, we should pay attention to usefulness and keep it in mind. This should be the basic starting point of each and every production unit. We hope that on the basis of summing up their experiences and lessons, agricultural machinery departments will take a new step in production and do their best to use the least financial and material resources and labor force possible, to produce more marketable agricultural machinery products to meet the needs of the society. We also hope that the entire engineering industry will also take this road to make a new breakthrough in production.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RURAL SOCIAL INVESTIGATION

HK270255 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Ode to the 'Hundred-Village Investigation'"]

[Text] In recent years, spurred by the example of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the traditional work style of laying stress on investigation and study has been further revived and promoted. This is very gratifying.

In order to have a profound understanding of the current situation and problems in the rural areas in the course of transforming the relations of production and the modes of operation, the former State Agricultural Commission organized 155 university students who had come from the countryside to conduct social investigations in their native places during the winter vacation. These students furnished 157 reports with facts and analysis. The "Hundred-Village Investigation" has informed us of the following: In recent years, agricultural production has really developed and the livelihood of the peasants has really improved; at the same time, there are at present also quite a few problems in the rural areas which need to be solved. In order to preserve and continue to develop the fine situation in the rural areas, it is necessary to do our jobs conscientiously and to solve the outstanding problems. This is like writing an article. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have implemented the various rural economic policies, instituted the agricultural production responsibility system, readjusted the internal structure of agriculture and so on. We have written a good first article in the field of agricultural transformation and the people are satisfied. The question now is how to write the next article. Evidently, in order to write the next article well, it is important to continue to do a good job of the rural investigation and study.

Our party has consistently attached great importance to investigation and study. As far back as in 1941, the CCP Central Committee made a decision on investigation and study. After the rectification movement in Yanan, conducting investigation and study gradually became a general practice within the party. As a component part of the theory of cognition, investigation and study was raised to the plane of world outlook and methodology and extensively popularized among the cadres. This was a great pioneering work of our party. It was a pity that, for a long time after the late 1950's, this down-to-earth work style was gradually neglected. After the agricultural cooperative movement was basically completed, we began to be careless, having achieved such tremendous victories. Hasty decisions were made on quite a few problems without conducting serious investigations, without careful consideration and without a clear understanding of the situation. This resulted in serious faults. Facts have proved that whenever we uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and pay attention to investigation and study, we are capable of making correct analyses of the situation and formulating principles and policies that better conform to the objective situation and the interests of the broad masses of people; conversely, idealism is generated which gives rise to deviations in policies and causes incalculable losses to the work.

As a science, investigation and study must be conducted with a strict scientific approach and scientific methods. The most important point in this is respect for objective reality. In summing up the implementation of a fixed policy or in providing the basis for the formulation of new principles, policies and plans, it is imperative to base ourselves on conclusive evidence. It is especially important to grasp firsthand data as much and as correctly as possible and analyze them on this basis. We should not be satisfied with indirect data that has changed hands several times. The value of the "Hundred-Village Investigation" lies in the investigation conducted face-to-face among the peasants after visiting them in their homes and villages. The investigation reports written on this basis are therefore better in quality.

Some comrades also conducted investigation and study in the past but, in their investigation, they did not proceed from the objective facts but from the wishes of a certain leader. They reported whatever the leader wanted to hear. They collected the data that conformed to this requirement and discarded that data that did not conform to this requirement. They sometimes proceeded from the various "relationships." Although they conducted investigation and study, they did not dare to speak the truth for fear of adversely affecting the various "relationships." As a result, they only reported the good news and not the bad. For a considerably long time in the past, investigation and study was often obstructed by outside public opinion and political climate with the result that quite a lot of investigations deviated from the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism. For example, during the later period of the cooperativization movement and during the people's commune movement as well as the decade of turmoil, the transformation of the rural system exceeded the limits of the objective conditions. However, owing to the influence of the theory that the relations of production decide everything and the theory of the omnipotence of subjective initiative, people were still required to continuously collect data to prove the existence of the so-called "right deviation" in the party. Obviously, this kind of idealist "investigation and study" was like working behind closed doors or even worse.

There is only one purpose in conducting investigation; that is, the solution of problems. There may be complicated circumstances in how we achieve this aim. We can conduct some on-the-spot investigations and studies and solve the problems then and there. Sometimes, we have to conduct repeated investigations and studies in order to collect data and to study it thoroughly. In this case, we cannot expect instant results. As regards some complicated problems which are related to the overall situation and which have been formed over a long time, in particular, it is all the more necessary to listen to suggestions and views from various quarters and grasp ample data and examples. Sometimes, a thorough investigation has been conducted on a certain matter, but some relevant problems related to this matter have not been provided with the necessary conditions for their solution. Then it is necessary to store, for the time being, the data related to this matter. The matter can only be solved after the various problems have been investigated thoroughly and they have been provided with the necessary conditions for their solution. That is to say, a lot of things and the course of development of these things are very complicated. Therefore, we should be all-round, careful and systematic in our investigations and studies, and sometimes we must conduct long-term and repeated investigations. We should not make hasty decisions. We have suffered great losses in the past as a result of incomplete and unsystematic investigations and studies. We should learn a lesson from this.

A number of young and spirited university students have brought a breath of fresh air to the work of investigation and study by going right to the frontline in the rural areas to carry out investigation. This is a good way of doing things. We expect to see more young comrades, who are resolved to devoting themselves to building a socialist new countryside, plunging themselves into this significant undertaking.

#### PUBLIC SECURITY CIRCULAR ON FIRE PREVENTION

OW261434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- In a recent circular the Ministry of Public Security urges all localities to do good fire-prevention work so as to guard against the occurrence of big fires.

The circular points out: This year has seen a marked increase in big fire accidents. During the period from January to mid-May, there were 20 big fires, each causing a loss of more than 300,000 yuan. The total loss due to these fires approximated 18 million yuan. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the number of such fires doubled, and losses went up by 62 percent.

The circular points out: Most of these big fires occurred in key units under the fire-prevention program. The leading cadres of some factories and enterprises do not pay attention to safety in production, resulting in many problems. Some factories and enterprises even risk danger to carry out production work. Some public security organs are not doing well in supervising fire-prevention work.

To check the growing trend of the occurrence of big fires and to bring about a remarkable improvement in public security, the emergency circular of the Ministry of Public Security stresses: Principal leading comrades of public security departments and bureaus in all localities should take up fire-prevention work personally. They should analyze the problem of fire accidents in their localities and organize the departments concerned to conduct an overall fire-prevention and safety inspection or spot inspections of this nature in key units under the fire-prevention program. As for the big fires which occurred recently, they should seriously look into the causes of such fires, sum up experience and draw lessons. In the case of fires resulting from negligence of duty on the part of public security organs, it is necessary to investigate whose responsibility it is.

In addition, the circular points out: In the current struggle to strike at the severe criminal offenses in the economic sphere, it is imperative to maintain high vigilance against the criminal elements' sabotage by means of arson. Once such a case is discovered, we should go all out to crack the case and deal a prompt blow at the criminal element concerned.

#### CAAC CONDUCTS SAFETY MONTH AFTER PLANE CRASH

OW270854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (C.A.A.C.) has conducted comprehensive activities during the "safety month" of May in response to a call by the State Council and as a result of a recent plane crash in China, reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The paper says that in spite of a plane crash near Guilin in late April that resulted in a loss of 112 lives, the Guilin aviation station recorded 88 flights between April 27 and May 5, which transported 6,661 passengers. The number of the passengers who reached Guilin by C.A.A.C. flights during this period was 6,543, the paper reports.

The paper notes that the freight tonnage for the C.A.A.C. in the first ten days of May was up 27 percent and the number of passengers rose by 11 percent as compared with the same 1981 period.

Since the beginning of this month, aviation administrations under C.A.A.C. have checked with additional concern technical matters related to flying safety, ground control, maintenance work, ground facilities and safety measures, it says.

The pilots of the First Flying Corps of the Beijing Aviation Administration have undergone check flights and been given technical proficiency tests. Workers in the airplane repairs plant under the Shanghai Aviation Administration conducted a comprehensive survey of all aviation apparatuses and control system equipment, the paper says.

#### CCP MILITARY COMMISSION COMMENDS PLA UNITS

OW220926 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular commanding a number of PLA units and troops for taking part in operations to deal with the aftermath of the air crash of passenger plane No 266.

Commanders and fighters of the Guilin military subdistrict, a PLA unit stationed in Guilin, a subdivision of the Guangzhou PLA units' logistics department, and the Guilin Army School participated in the operation to deal with problems arising from the air crash. They surmounted numerous difficulties and successfully fulfilled the task.

The circular praised cadres and fighters of these units for demonstrating a high sense of responsibility to the party, the country and the people and developing the spirit of revolutionary heroism defying hardships and sanguinary sacrifice. They are worthy of being called soldiers of the people.

The circular called on commanders and fighters throughout the army to learn from them, promote activities of cultivating advanced companies and advanced individuals in advancing the spiritual aspect of modernization, and make new contributions to the task of modernizing a regular and revolutionary army.

#### BROADCAST RECOUNTS PLA SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

OW250101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Now, we broadcast the following news briefs about the PLA's achievements in science and technology:

The public health section under the PLA General Logistics Department held a meeting not long ago to evaluate the multi-purpose telemetering system of aeronautical physiology made by a certain air force research institute of aviation medicine. This instrument will show a pilot's EKG, heart beat, EEG, pulse, brain waves during acceleration and their changes, even when the airplane is 100 kilometers away, flying at an altitude of 10,000 meters. Specialists, professors and personnel concerned unanimously held: Being the first of its kind in China, it plays a dominant role in the field of technology. It is of great value.

The department of radiology of the No 13 PLA field hospital succeeded in making a barium sulfate nephelometer. A careful examination by the department of science and technology concerned and the use of such an instrument in clinical practice by 71 medical units in 13 provinces and municipalities over the past 3 years, shows that it is of great value in observing minor pathological changes, particularly in detecting esophagus cancer. It is as effective as similar instruments produced abroad. Recently it has won the technical and scientific award third class issued by the PLA General Logistics Department.

[Huang Zhengzhong], an instructor of a certain PLA army school has produced a new innovation. He has succeeded in making a new rangefinder for 60 mm mortars. This innovation is of great practical value. It will be popularized throughout the army. Before the innovation, it was rather complicated to calculate the firing range of the 60 mm mortar. Now, with the new rangefinder, firing a 60 mm mortar will be as simple as firing a rifle. With its help accuracy is greatly improved, and the rate of hits reaches 92 percent.

#### BAN YUE TAN ON TEST FLIGHT ON YUN-7 AIRCRAFT

HK250923 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 9, 10 May 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Chen Ming [7115 6900]: "A China-Made Passenger Aircraft Spreads Its Wings in the Blue Sky"]

[Text] In early April the capital was a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring. One early morning I boarded a southbound car from the city proper and went to Beijing's Nanyuan airport, which was surrounded by green trees.

A passenger aircraft of a beautiful shape was parked on the runway at the airport. Along the 23.7-meter silvery white fuselage were two deep blue stripes. The design of the five-star red flag at the tail of the aircraft look especially striking in the bright sunlight. There were two turboprop engines under the 20-odd-meter wings. This was the medium and short range Yun-7 passenger aircraft, the first which China has made by itself.

At 0945 the test flight started and our aircraft soared into the cloudless blue sky. Seven minutes later it reached an altitude of 3,000 meters. There were over 40 passengers sitting on the soft and comfortable seats. Looking down from the windows, we could see a vast expanse of green farmland and luxuriant forests and row after row of new buildings. At this moment a girl behind me said excitedly: "I am traveling by plane for the first time and by a plane manufactured by our country. This is really exciting."

The aircraft flew over Daxin and Guan Counties. Fifty-two-year-old crew director Cai Huannan, who was among the first crewmen trained in new China, told me: "The aircraft is now flying at a speed of 410 kilometers per hour. It is functioning normally and the various technological specifications come up to the international requirements for similar civilian aircraft."

After a 100-kilometer flight, Yun-7 turned back. Lowering its landing gear at a height of 1,000 meters, it dived in the direction of the runway: 300 meters, 200 meters, 50 meters, 10 meters...and landed on the airport runway smoothly and steadily.

The Yun-7 passenger aircraft was successfully produced on a trial basis under the solicitude of the central authorities and with the support of the various localities. It was produced by scientific research personnel by developing the spirit of doing pioneering work through hard struggle and by overcoming various difficulties with a strict scientific approach. Up to now, the aircraft has flown over 1,600 hours and made over 3,600 landings and take-offs. From Harbin in the north to Guangzhou in the south and from Urumqi in the western border area to Shanghai bordering on the East China Sea, the aircraft has flown to every civil aviation airport in the 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country with the exception of Xizang and Taiwan.

After crossing the vase aircraft parking area, we entered the airport lounge. An engineer who had taken part in designing the Yun-7 aircraft said to me: The number of standard seats in the passenger cabin of the Yun-7 aircraft is 48. The number of economy seats can be increased to 52. If necessary, it can also be refitted into a military aircraft, a natural resources prospecting aircraft, or other aircraft for special purposes. The cruising speed of the Yun-7 can be as high as 478 kilometers. It has another strong point: It only needs a short runway and can take off from a dirt runway. The medium and short range Yun-7 passenger aircraft will be employed on domestic air routes and will gradually replace existing obsolete aircraft.

On 16 April Vice Premiers Geng Biao and Zhang Aiping received all the test personnel to extend their congratulations to the designers, manufacturers and test personnel on their achievements. Vice Premier Geng Biao said: "I support you wholeheartedly. China's aviation undertaking should develop and advance." Vice Premier Zhang Aiping said: "The successful production of this aircraft marks a step forward in China's aviation industry. It is of great significance to the development of China's aviation undertaking and the four modernizations program."

At the airport we met an old man who had come to see the test flight. He said with feeling: "Before liberation our country could not make even a bicycle. Now, a passenger aircraft made by us has soared into the sky. It is really wonderful." This was indeed an encouraging achievement. We are sure that, following the flight of the medium and short-range Yun-7 aircrafts, giant passenger aircraft under production will also be successful. A few years hence, a large number of China-made passenger aircraft will fly in the vast sky of the motherland and the rest of the world.

YANG DEZHI ADDRESSES PLA GENERAL STAFF MEETING

OW231305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Building the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization is a long-term, grand strategic task, said Comrade Yang Dezhi today at a meeting held by organs of the PLA General Staff Department to exchange experience in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. He pointed out that to do a still better job in advancing the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization, it is necessary for the army to properly handle the following relationships:

1. The relationship between material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Material civilization is the foundation of spiritual civilization, which in turn is a guarantee for the former. The two depend on each other for their existence and help each other advance. The party Central Committee has pointed out the need to grasp both of them at the same time. As far as the army is concerned, this means that it should simultaneously promote its modernization and revolution.

2. The relationship between destruction and construction.

Having ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength, stressing soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline, and fearing neither hardships nor sacrifice -- these should be the general requirements for promoting spiritual civilization in the army. The central content of advancing the army's spiritual civilization is that we should have ideals, morality and discipline while arming the minds of all commanders and fighters with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and fostering a revolutionary outlook on life. We are promoting the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization in the wake of the 10-year period of internal disorder and under the historical conditions in which the influence of capitalism still exists. Thus, in the course of advancing the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization, we must strive not only to acquire socialist and communist ideology but also to eliminate capitalist ideology and the remnants of feudalistic ideas. Only if we are aware of the need of this process of both destruction and construction can we do a good job in promoting spiritual civilization.

3. The relationship between participating in public welfare activities and doing one's own job well.

Getting involved in public welfare activities is our army's glorious political task. This must be positively affirmed. Serving the people, however, basically requires us to do our own job well. Not only should we turn the revolutionary zeal of the commanders and fighters generated in the course of advancing spiritual civilization into enthusiastically taking part in public welfare activities, but we should also turn this zeal into mastering vocational work and skills, studying science and culture, performing duties, serving the people with courtesy and carrying out preparations against war. Only if the work of promoting spiritual civilization is closely integrated with performing our own job can this work be carried out with powerful vitality and sustained and in-depth effort, and can it help promote the task of building our army into a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

4. The relationship between work in an area and work at a key point.

Things always develop unevenly; some things develop fast, some lag behind and others are in between. The responsibility of leaders is to discover and foster typical cases and to use the experience gained from typical cases at key points to promote work in all areas. This way of doing things has always been effective in almost every area of endeavor. The fact that some units have done a relatively better job in promoting spiritual civilization cannot be separated from the fact that they have grasped typical cases. Leading organizations and leading cadres at all levels should spend more time in grassroots units to conduct investigation and study. They should work hard to foster exemplary typical cases and further promote the process of building a spiritual civilization by using the method of spurring work in all areas through drawing upon experience gained at key points.

## 5. The relationship between leading cadres teaching others by their own examples and their teaching others by their own precepts.

Teaching others by precept is important, but teaching others by example is more important. The fact that the "first all-people decorum and courtesy month" was a great success cannot be separated from the fact that the central leading comrades took the lead in this campaign. PLA leading cadres at all levels should themselves set examples in activities aimed at promoting spiritual civilization. They should be the first ones to do something whenever they ask others to do it. They should refrain from doing whatever they ask others not to do. Only thus can they lead the masses in promoting spiritual civilization.

At the meeting more than 100 representatives of advanced units and individuals in promoting spiritual civilization exchanged their experience. The meeting elected 9 pace setters among advanced units and 11 pace setters among advanced individuals.

YANG DEZHI SPONSORS PARTY LECTURE FOR PLA CADRES

OW211359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the PLA General Staff Department party committee today gave a lecture to office cadres at and above the division level and who are party members. He called on them to further strengthen the tempering of party spirit under the new circumstances, adhere to the principle of party spirit, firmly adopt an overall point of view, set a good example in all fields and undergo new tests.

This lecture was sponsored by Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the PLA General Staff Department party committee. Zhang Zhen, deputy secretary of the party committee, was the principal lecturer.

In connection with the actual situation in the PLA General Staff Department, Zhang Zhen elucidated the importance of strengthening the tempering of party spirit and self-cultivation in the new historical period. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, all party organs of the PLA General Staff Department have resolutely implemented the party's line, principle and policy, restructured the party's organization, strengthened party members' ideological and political education and heightened party members' political consciousness. However, a few party members have paid no attention to the tempering of party spirit. Their party spirit is not strong. After describing the party members' weak party spirit in all its manifestations, Zhang Zhen said: To thoroughly eliminate the grave consequences and influence left by the 10 years of internal disorder, guard against the inroads of capitalist ideas and enable party leaders and party members to meet the demands in the new situation in ideology and work style, it is necessary to do a lot of painstaking work. It is a very important task for each communist to strengthen the tempering of party spirit.

Zhang Zhen said: Party spirit is the concentrated expression of the class nature of the proletariat. We are living in a new historical period, facing a new situation and shouldering a new task. Our party spirit will undergo a new test. The party spirit of each party member, particularly one who is a cadre at or above the division level, will directly determine the important question of whether the party's line, principle and policy can be implemented or not, and whether the task can be fulfilled or not. Each party member must continuously strengthen the remolding of his world outlook, so that his party spirit can become stronger and stronger to meet the demands in the development of revolution.

Zhang Zhen laid emphasis on a few questions which we should pay attention to while strengthening party spirit at present:

1. It is necessary to unflinchingly carry out the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision. While carrying out our task, we must not hesitate, compromise or give up halfway no matter how difficult it is.

2. It is necessary to observe and handle a question in the light of the overall situation.
3. It is necessary to subordinate unconditionally one's personal interests to those of the party and bring a communist's vanguard and model role into full play.

#### BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION VIEWS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

OW221144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- The second (enlarged) meeting of the fourth standing council of the Buddhist Association of China was held in Beijing 14-21 May. The meeting mainly studied and discussed the work of the Buddhist Association of China. It stressed that it would conscientiously implement the policy of the party and the state on freedom in religious beliefs, strengthen education among Buddhists in patriotism and observation of the law and in socialism, bring into play all positive factors and serve the socialist modernization program.

During the meeting, Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council, transmitted the guidelines of relevant important documents of the CCP Central Committee and conducted a study of two important documents formulated by the State Council and the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council for implementing policies on religions. Jiang Ping, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, made a speech on religious policies at the meeting. Through the studies and discussions, the participants felt that they received a profound education, gained a deeper understanding of the policy of the party and state on freedom in religious beliefs and strengthened their confidence in assisting the government to successfully implement this important policy. The meeting listened to a "report on the work of the Buddhist Association of China in the past year and more and arrangements for work before the end of this year" by Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China. Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, made a speech at the meeting.

The meeting also studied a number of specific questions concerning implementation of religious policies and put forward many useful opinions.

#### BO YIBO WRITES ON NATIONAL CONFIDENCE, DIGNITY

HK220856 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 1

[Article by Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134]: "We Must Strengthen Our National Confidence and Dignity"]

[Text] The popularizing of the "five stresses and four beauties" is not to be taken lightly by any means, for it is a necessary safeguard for ensuring the smooth progress towards the four modernizations. From the point of view of the four modernizations, we should integrate the "five stresses and the four beauties" with the popularization of self-reliance. In order to be self-reliant, it is necessary to strengthen national confidence and national dignity. The presence or absence of this affects the success or failure of our cause. During the war of resistance, Chairman Mao advocated the strengthening of our national confidence and national dignity and this enabled us to defeat Japanese imperialism. Now that we are engaged in socialist constructions, we similarly need to have national confidence and dignity. Once we have these, we will be able to build a strong modern country.

In order to believe in ourselves, we must first understand ourselves. Recently, I met the president of the Japanese Electronics Industry Company Limited. He wanted to cooperate with our Ministry of Electronic Industry to organize a software training center. This would involve the selection of students from China for training as software personnel. I asked him why he wanted to train people from China.

He said that China has a long civilization and that the Chinese have strong reasoning power, thus making them suitable for the study of software, and that they are stronger than people in certain other industrialized countries. However, some of our people are sometimes prone to despise themselves and to lack faith in their strength and wisdom. We have no reason whatsoever to feel inferior and we must advocate the restoration of national confidence and national dignity. Civility and courtesy go hand in hand with confidence and we must integrate confidence with economic construction and integrate the building of a spiritual civilization with the building of a material civilization.

We must treat as a matter of great importance the cultivation of national confidence and dignity as characterized by self-reliance, for it represents the national spirit of socialist China.

When I was young, I read the speeches Dr Sun Yat-sen gave on the three people's principles and I remember them clearly to this day. In a speech he gave on nationalism, he said that, in the past, we were lacking in national spirit and civilization. This meant we lacked even the most trivial of things, let alone the most important ones. He spoke about some things he had heard aboard a foreign ship. A Chinese farted in a rather indiscreet fashion. A foreigner stared at him. He shook his trousers and mumbled that everyone farts, that when there is wind, it must be broken and that this must be done loudly. Another concerned spitting. A Chinese once spat on a carpet. The captain, a foreigner, saw this and pulled out his handkerchief to wipe up the phlegm. Dr Sun Yat-sen was at pains to denounce this type of conduct, saying that they lacked national dignity and that it was necessary to consider national ethics. In our present advocacy of the "five stresses and four beauties," we must treat this as a spirit of civility which befits the Chinese nation and integrate it with socialist construction. The building of a material civilization goes hand in hand with the building of a spiritual civilization. Material civilization should include spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization must promote material civilization.

I have visited a number of U.S. and Japanese factories and have noticed that the production environment there is clean and that they strive for civility in production. This has had the effect of speeding up production. Recently, I came across some information about a discussion between a lecturer at a U.S. university and the chairman of the board of a Japanese company on what U.S. enterprises can learn from Japan. The U.S. lecturer said that the Japanese pay much attention to environmental protection and noise control. Why? This is because Japan is a densely populated country. Japan runs its enterprises more efficiently than the United States does. This is not unattributable to the ability of management to know the competence of their employees and the fact that they tend to select for managerial positions those who "are devoted to their work and are sociable." The subordinates will thus be good at obeying orders and summing up opinions from various quarters. This is the enterprising spirit and mass view that we have been speaking about. In the factories of the Japanese electrical company Matsushita they hang placards with the characters of "man, dream and unity." "Man" means ability, that is, the human element. "Dream" means ideals, that is, creativity. "Unity" means to unite people. We are a socialist country and are infinitely superior. We are perfectly able to and, what is more, we must integrate the building of a spiritual civilization with the building of a material civilization. The building of a material civilization can provide the material base for the building of a spiritual civilization. Conversely, the building of a spiritual civilization can speed up the building of a material civilization. In the past, our country had for a long time been a feudal society and material production had not been developed. However, our forefathers nevertheless managed to create a glorious Chinese culture. Are we today not even more capable of creating highly socialist spiritual civilization? Finally, I would like to quote a couple of Chairman Mao's phrases: So long as we make a habit of everything and arouse public opinion, everything can be easily solved. These words were annotated by Chairman Mao in my study summation.

HONGQI ON EXPECTATIONS FOR NEWLY PROMOTED CADRES

HK121504 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 82 pp 9-12

[Commentator's article: "Expectations of the People and the Party -- a Talk With Newly Promoted Comrades"]

[Text] At present, a number of middle-aged and young people who combine ability with political integrity and are in the prime of life have taken up their leadership posts. In 2 or 3 years, there will be more such fine cadres promoted in large numbers to leadership posts. They are taking up important leadership work in party and state organs at all levels. The historical mission of carrying forward and promoting our cause will gradually fall on the shoulders of the masses of middle-aged and young cadres.

The task of the current era is to carry on and develop the glorious cause pioneered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and build our country into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized powerful socialist country. Can the newly promoted comrades assume their own leadership duties and dare to shoulder the heavy burdens of their new posts and accomplish something great? Can they, like the comrades of former years, unite closely with the people in accomplishing the historical mission with which we are charged by the era? Can they refuse to be influenced by others' flatteries, refrain from serving private ends, adhere to the proletarian principle of party spirit and become reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause? This is really a severe test for newly promoted comrades. We trust that newly promoted comrades can stand such a test.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party, after hard work, has completed the process of turning chaos into order where guiding ideology is concerned. It has restored the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and formulated a series of general and specific policies geared to the national conditions of our country. A correct direction of advance is thus provided for us. After positive education and education by negative examples, our people have raised their socialist awareness. They show concern over the future of the state and support for the party's policy. They are filled with great ambitions concerning the socialist cause. This has provided us with a solid foundation for the proper handling of our work. Our older comrades still committed to first line work or already withdrawn to the second line are giving the newly promoted comrades the benefit of their experience, "passing on skills, lending a helping hand and setting examples." This has again provided our work with strong support. Therefore, the comrades newly promoted to leadership posts must, on the one hand, see the arduous nature of the historic mission on their shoulders. On the other, they must have full confidence and consciously and bravely take up this arduous and glorious historical mission.

Like the revolutionaries of the older generation, the newly promoted comrades must first of all cherish the pioneering spirit of being selfless and fearless. In their new posts, they must start with fervent revolutionary enthusiasm, a selfless spirit of dedication and a work style of being realistic and leading a simple life. Now, we have a large amount of work to do and many problems to solve. If we are afraid of difficulties and are fearful and indecisive in action, our enthusiasm and initiative cannot be brought into full play. This will make it impossible for us to accomplish something great. Of course, on the other hand, we must not act recklessly, ignore reality and seek immediate success. By so doing, we will also come to grief. The correct approach is to combine revolutionary spirit with a down-to-earth spirit of working hard. We must adhere to the party's four basic principles. In line with the party's correct guiding ideology, and after careful investigation and study, we must think out ideas and work out ways and means -- ingeniously and unhesitatingly translating the party's line and general and specific policies into action in every task we supervise.

Newly promoted comrades face the problem of how to create a new situation. Our party's history tells us that whether a new situation can be created at a turning point in history has a great bearing on the development of the revolutionary cause. To create a new situation, we must, like the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, uphold firmly and unswervingly strategic ideas. We must have the strategic foresight to view the situation as whole and show indomitable revolutionary will. That is, we must display the spirit of daring to act and to hold ourselves responsible. Furthermore, in observing and handling any problem in work, we must act with the whole and not the partial situation in mind. We must have long-term plans. We must keep the main goal in sight and keep busy with daily tasks. We must wage a two-line struggle. We must meet the demands of tremendous changes and great developments and strive to create a new method of work. We must use the major principle reflecting the nature of things to guide various minor principles. Only by so doing, can we avoid being held spellbound by partial, incidental and superficial phenomena (including certain false ones). And only in this way can we remain clearheaded, can we combine political firmness with scientific foresight, and can we gain new leadership experience and create a new situation in work.

Newly promoted comrades all face the same problem: they must quickly grasp all there is to know about a new job and get used to new leadership work. Changes in work environments and conditions should also be accompanied by appropriate changes in the standpoint from which we view a problem and even changes in work methods. Some comrades are well acquainted with the conditions of a given bureau. But if they act as leadership cadres, their knowledge and their accumulated experience will surely prove inadequate. They must have leadership experience covering a wider field. This task that requires us to make investigations and studies in order to have a better and an overall idea of the conditions of a given department and a given area. Of course, to acquaint ourselves with conditions, we can scan documents, study data and listen to reports. But the most important thing is to get involved with reality and with the masses to make investigations and studies. "We must constantly ascertain social conditions and make investigations and studies." ("Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Zedong," type-A edition, p 25) Only in this way can we have firsthand data at our fingertips and really have the right and the initiative to speak. Comrade Mao Zedong included the kind of people who refrained from making investigations and studies but lost themselves in thinking. He held that a small number of people who confined themselves to their rooms "figuring out ways and means" and "thinking out ideas" would surely come up with wrong methods and wrong ideas. Our party has traditionally attached importance to investigation and study and has said that this is of primary importance to leaders. The leading comrades of our party Central Committee have played an exemplary role in this respect. Despite the heavy pressure of work, they constantly take time out to get close to the masses to make investigations and studies. Newly promoted comrades are generally in the prime of life and should constantly go deep among the masses to get acquainted with conditions and do a good job of making investigations and studies.

An important aspect of leadership work is to unite cadres, make proper use of cadres and build the contingent of cadres well. Only by so doing can everyone speak the same language, can there be friendly relations and mutual support and understanding between comrades, can we really achieve the aim of working toward the same goal, and can we arouse the enthusiasm of the entire rank of cadres to bring about stability and unity and do various tasks well. In using cadres, we must act according to the principle of party spirit, insist on playing fair and square and using people on their sheer merits. We must make a point of uniting these people who oppose us and who oppose those who have erred. So long as those comrades who have erred admit their mistakes and correct themselves in practice, we should refrain from discriminating against them. Concerning old comrades who have retired, we must respect them, humbly learn from them and take the initiative to listen to their opinions. This is an important prerequisite for the proper handling of the unity of cadres.

Regarding the contradictions and cases of disunity that have arisen among cadres for historical reasons, we cannot listen to the story of only one side and must do more work aimed at solving misunderstandings. The aim is to arouse them to get united in the process of advance. In our new posts, we are likely to encounter people who do not take the overall interests of the state into consideration, people who show no cooperation or support for our work, and even individuals who make things difficult for us, ridicule us and try to strike at and get rid of us. In the face of all these conditions, we must keep cool and take a correct approach. It is wrong to resign ourselves to a state of anxiety or allow ourselves to become depressed. We must not give up doing ideological and political work with unity in mind, nor must we use the wrong methods to cope with what is wrong. This will only end in our isolation. In the period of the Three Kingdoms, Old General Cheng Pu did not reconcile himself to the promotion of Zhou Yu as governor and often threw his weight around, making things difficult for others. But Zhou Yu did not repay in kind. Instead he used correct methods to make Cheng Pu wake up. Later, the two became the best of friends. They played an important role in consolidating the regime of Eastern Wu. Ancients could act like this. We Communist Party members should go one step further. Newly promoted comrades must devote themselves to serving the public heart and soul, pay close attention to the building of the ranks of cadres and strive to distinguish between right and wrong, between what deserves punishment or praise, and between rewards and penalties. If we can unite the great majority of comrades, we can direct the overwhelming majority of cadres' thoughts and talent toward work.

As far as the leadership post is concerned, there is the problem of keeping in close touch with the masses. The mass line is our party's fundamental line. Keeping in close touch with the masses is a mark that distinguishes our Communist Party from other political parties. The only source of our knowledge is the practice of the masses of people and their collective wisdom and collective experience. Newly promoted comrades cannot throw their weight around and put on airs, drifting apart from the masses just because they have been promoted and become "officials." Moreover, we must note that given a promotion and a change in our duties, some people are not likely to behave and talk as freely as they did to use before. Therefore, a newly appointed leader must consciously overcome these obstacles and show more initiative in getting close to the cadres and people at lower levels, talking more with them, supporting their supervision. If we do not do so, we are unlikely to hear of differing views. It is all the more difficult for us to hear of any criticism from the masses of the defects and mistakes in our work. We are thus liable to blindly believe that everything we have done is right. This is highly dangerous.

After we assume new leadership duties, people will ingratiate themselves with us in this way or that. Flattery is a vulgar practice of the exploiting class and also "a sugar-coated bullet." We must remain clearheaded and refuse to be moved. Flattering remarks are of course not to be taken seriously, still less should an exaggeration that boosts one's ego be accepted. The reasons for this are given. In the "Record of the Warring States" is a story about Zou Ji's ridiculing ruler Qi's acceptance of an admonition. Zou Ji's wife, his concubine and his guests all praised him as being more handsome than Duke Xu. Actually, he was just no match for Duke Xi in looks. He pondered over it throughout the night. It dawned on him that "my wife says that I am handsome because she is biased toward me. My concubine says that I am handsome because she is afraid of me. My guests say that I am handsome because they have something to ask of me." All those people that respond to flatteries will surely be deceived. As time goes on, they will make the mistake of drifting apart from the masses. In the world, this situation is unknown: given a promotion, a person's ability and his level automatically rise. Therefore, we must always make a one-divides-into-two analysis of ourselves, so that we can always maintain the style of being humble and modest and free from arrogance and rashness.

We must always remain the respectful pupils of the masses of people and cadres. In the revolutionary ranks, there are many heroic figures, model workers and leading cadres who originally distinguished themselves by their outstanding achievements. But yielding to "flatteries," they have waxed arrogant. They remain at the same level without making any progress and end up drifting apart from the masses. Some have even consigned themselves to oblivion. Mr Lu Xun once mentioned the serious harm of flattery. He said that flattery can have the effect of ruining the career of someone of consequence and making it impossible for him to stage a comeback for many years. This should particularly arouse the vigilance of those comrades newly assigned to leadership posts. In no way should they give the flatterer an opportunity to get his way.

Now, there prevails on the social scene an unhealthy practice of "asking favors." Some of our cadres command no respect among the people. What they say goes unheeded. This is often because in handling major and minor issues concerning their own interests and their own relatives, they compromise themselves in all cases of "asking favors" and fail to uphold the party's principles. Some comrades think nothing of these so-called trifles. These trifles seem like nothing and seem forgivable in light of the large amount of work they have contributed. Therefore, they assume the wrong attitude of excusing and giving themselves encouragement. They do not know that these "trifles" reflect how firm an individual is in upholding his concept of public and private interests and the principle of party spirit. If in times of peace these trivial matters in private life cannot be properly taken care of, how can we unhesitatingly sacrifice ourselves in wartime or at a time when we are called on to risk death? Today, stopping the practice of "asking favors" is no minor problem. It is a problem concerning the reputation of the party and its purity which must be protected. Many serious economic crimes show that some leading cadres' involvement, their lapse into mistakes and even their degeneration began as matters of compromising out of personal consideration. Wholehearted devotion to duty in serving the people is our party's basic aim. Every cadre of our party has only the obligation of wholeheartedly and assiduously serving the people, and never the right to abuse authority to serve the interests of any individual or small group. What Comrade Zhou Enlai said on many occasions about cadres standing the five tests (the ideological test, the political test, the test of personal considerations, the social test and the test of life) is really significant. His glorious and great life -- as exemplified by his cautious and conscientious approach, his devotion to the public without any thought for self, his adherence to principle without being swayed by personal considerations and his defiance of death -- is in itself a shining example for us to follow. Comrades newly promoted to leadership posts cannot avoid experiencing various incidents of "asking favors." In our approach to such matters, we must emulate Comrade Zhou Enlai and resolutely uphold the party's principles. We must display the militant spirit of Communist Party members, uphold what is right and resist what is wrong.

To do a good job of leadership work in the historical conditions of today, we must have scientific and cultural knowledge and technical knowledge. We must cherish the spirit of doggedly, perseveringly and fearlessly doing research. Now there is serious waste by the state. There are so many loopholes in the management system. Actual work is marked by lack of a scientific basis and originality. All this has to do with our inadequate scientific and cultural knowledge and our inadequate knowledge of scientific management. We must of course learn how to build projects in the course of construction. We must also squeeze time out to study and research the subjects that we need to know about in our own fields. As far as comrades with some fundamental knowledge are concerned, they also must not remain satisfied. They must keep taking time out to study and to do research. In the new historical period, leaders must be politically advanced and professionally trained. This is an important requirement for the proper handling of our work. Using the pressure of work as an excuse to relax our efforts in acquiring technical knowledge is also a manifestation of lack of enthusiasm and fear of difficulties. This must be resolutely corrected.

In any leadership post, a newly promoted comrade must take up the duty of seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Such a study effort must be combined with the cultivation of ideological awareness in a serious effort to transform the world outlook. Only in this way can we grasp revolutionary theory as a weapon. Only in this way can we raise the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and to correctly solve various problems encountered in the process of revolution and construction, and can we avoid going astray in the face of complicated phenomena and maintain the communist purity of Communist Party members. Also only in this way can we become sober-minded, resolute Marxists. As far as a leader is concerned, he has little future if not armed with theory. A well-known remark from Comrade Zhou Enlai: "We must live to learn and to transform ourselves," must be cherished as our motto.

The people and the party committee have vested a weighty mission in the new generation and have great expectations for them. We proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and numerous revolutionary veterans have made our contributions in the glorious history of founding the new China. Newly promoted comrades should use their own revolutionary experience and fervently keep working toward creating the glorious history of building a modern and powerful socialist country. Several decades hence, when our descendants speak of this era of ours, they will, just as we do with the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and many old comrades today, say: They are the pride of the party and a generation of worthy proletarian revolutionary fighters.

HONGQI ON REVOLUTIONARY REFORM OF ORGANIZATION

HK240747 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 82 p 49

[Article by Liu Zijiu [0491 1311 0036]: "Voluntarily Ascend Liangshan Mountain"]

[Text] The saying "voluntarily ascend Liangshan Mountain" was derived from the idiom "being driven to ascend Liangshan Mountain." In today's political vocabulary, "being driven to ascend Liangshan Mountain" means the people are forced to rise and wage revolution. As it is known, in history, due to the cruel oppression and exploitation by slave owners, slaves are driven to wage revolutions; for the same reason, peasants are driven to wage revolution against landlords and the proletariat is driven to wage revolution against the bourgeoisie. National revolutions throughout the world are all forced by the aggression, oppression and exploitation of alien nations. The idiom "being driven to ascend Liangshan Mountain" is a highly general summary of all class revolutions and national revolutions in modern of ancient times, in China or elsewhere.

At present, we are devoting great efforts to reforming our organization; this is also a revolution. But this revolution is not forced by a class enemy, nor by a national enemy. It is waged by ourselves, of our own accord, under the party central authorities' mobilization and leadership. So, we say that this revolution can be described as "voluntarily ascending Liangshan Mountain." However, this revolution is not directed at people but at the system. A revolution of the system will certainly lead to the promotion of self-education and self-revolution in the aspects of ideology, organization, politics and work style.

Why should we wage such a revolution? That is because some unhealthy phenomena, such as duplicate and overstaffed leading organs, unclear division of duties and responsibility and being divorced from the masses and reality, have been formed in the long period of a peaceful environment. This has severely blocked the growth of productive force and social progress and has reached such an intolerable degree that reform must be carried out by means of revolution. In order to give an impetus to the development of productive force and social progress, our party central authorities have made up their minds to carry this revolution through to the end. This is a very necessary and very timely decision.

Reforming our organization is a revolution in the realm of the superstructure. That is designed to solve the problem that a part of our superstructure is not suited to the economic foundation and is impeding production from developing. The superstructure should, in essence, serve the economic foundation on which it is built, and ultimately, it should serve the development of production. If a part of the superstructure begins to lose its function of serving the economic foundation and the development of production, then this superstructure faces the danger of losing its right to exist. If this contradiction is not solved promptly, it will cause a series of frictions and troubles inside society, thus resulting in enormous waste, and even stagnation and retrogression. In history, no other social system or ruling class has been able to overcome this contradiction which often develops into an incurable disease and perishes together with those social systems and ruling classes. Only the socialist system and the proletariat and the Communist Party can solve this problem conscientiously and promptly. That means that they can, on their own initiative, adjust those unsuitable links in the relations between productive force and production relations and between the economic foundation and the superstructure, so as to continuously perfect the system and improve leadership. That is where the superiority of the socialist system lies and where the revolutionary, scientific and advanced nature of the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party lies. To sum up this matter, it can be called a kind of self-revolution or "voluntarily ascending Liangshan Mountain" as I have mentioned above.

This self-revolution of "voluntarily ascending Liangshan Mountain" is exactly a problem of correct handling of contradictions among the people. Its essence is correctly handling the relations between individual interests and overall interests and between immediate interests and long-term interests. While contradictions occur between individuals, current interests and overall, long-term interests, the former should spontaneously obey the latter -- that is the sole correct way to handle this contradiction among the people, in particular, a ruling party should act in this way in the period of peaceful construction. Are there not quite a lot of people who have suffered setbacks because they cannot properly handle this contradiction? Of course, it is not only a question of individual fate, but a question concerning the country and the party's fate. Therefore, we regard this revolution -- the reform of the organization -- as a test for the broad masses of cadres, and we believe that they are able to stand up to this test and successfully carry out this revolution.

EAST CHINA BROADCAST WORK MEETING ENDS IN ANHUI

OW241405 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The second broadcast work meeting held by radio stations of the six provinces and one municipality in eastern China concluded recently in Taiping County, Anhui Province. The main subject discussed at the meeting was news broadcasts. The participants said: Radio stations are major news and propaganda units. Releasing news and making news broadcasts is a major part of broadcasting and propaganda work. Our country has now entered the period of work toward the four modernizations, and both the state and the people are confronted with many new situations and questions. It is the duty of workers of radio stations to promptly and accurately apprise the people of the principles and policies established by the party and the new persons, new deeds, new experiences and new information that have incessantly emerged from various trades and professions so as to spur on the development of our socialist construction. In particular, since the people's broadcasting stations are mouthpieces of the party, their announcers, who speak to audiences of millions of people, must have a high-level sense of revolutionary responsibility.

The meeting further pointed out: Reflecting the spirit of the times is a major characteristic of the field of broadcasting. News broadcasts in particular should manifest the spirit of our times and the mental attitude of the people of the 1980's. The meeting also made a preliminary study of the question of setting up work regulations for announcers.

Attending the meeting were broadcast workers from radio stations of the six provinces and one municipality in eastern China, namely, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong and Anhui Provinces and Shanghai Municipality. The Hefei and Wuhu people's broadcasting stations and the Jiujiang prefectural broadcasting station also sent representatives to the meeting. (Xia Qing), a nationally renowned announcer and deputy chief of the broadcasting section of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, was invited to the meeting to give guidance and to make a speech on the subject of news broadcasts.

FUJIAN CPPCC DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW260104 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee held a standing committee meeting in Fuzhou 10-14 May. The meeting discussed the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Yuan Gai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. He elaborated on the significance of discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by all the people. He called on the standing committee members to freely express their views and properly conduct discussions on the draft of the revised constitution by the people of the province.

The standing committee members who attended the meeting were in high spirits. They eagerly took the floor one after another. Fu Bocui, provincial CPPCC committee standing committee member and chairman of the provincial KMT revolutionary committee, said that the draft of the revised constitution has summed up China's experience in socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years and more. It has formulated the nation's fundamental system and tasks and has given expression to the wishes, tasks and interests of the people of all nationalities. We must earnestly take part in discussions and actively present our views for revision to further perfect the draft of the revised constitution, he stressed. Chen Xizhong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and concurrently chairman of the Fujian chapter of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce, also said: The draft of the revised constitution has been published for discussion by the people throughout the country. The opinions of the people will help to further improve it. After deliberation and adoption by the NPC Congress, the draft of the revised constitution will become China's fundamental law in the new historical period. This fully shows that China is now in the heyday of strengthening its socialist legal system.

Ni Songmao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technical association, said that the draft of the revised constitution represents new development and improvement over the 1954 Constitution. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that all are equal under the law. This calls for educating the people and cadres on the legal system, fostering respect for law and safeguarding the dignity and authority of the constitution.

Chen Qihui, vice chairman of the Fujian chapter of the China Zhi Gong Society, said that the preamble to the draft of the revised constitution briefly summarizes modern Chinese history, affirms the contribution of the CCP and enables us to realize that socialism in China was hard-won. The draft of the revised constitution is very good teaching material for educating the younger generation on socialism and patriotism, he added.

Guo Rui ren and Zheng Danfu, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Bao Wangmin, vice chairman of the Fujian chapter of the China Democratic League; Li Hanyang, vice chairman of the Fujian chapter of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; and Lin Lumin, professor of Fuzhou University, who has returned from Taiwan, also spoke at the meeting. They unanimously held that publication of the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by people throughout the country is a great event in the political life of the Chinese people, through which the people could study socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and could educate themselves on fundamental state law. The standing committee members also presented opinions for revision of certain articles in the constitution.

The standing committee members maintained that the various CPPCC committees in the province must attach great importance to organizing discussions on the draft of the revised constitution. The people of various circles must be organized, under the leadership of the CCP, for democratic discussions in order to make contributions to revising and formulating the fundamental state law.

#### XIANG NAN ATTENDS EXHIBITION IN FUZHOU 25 MAY

OW261044 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpt] The provincial exhibition of daily necessities for children opened at the 1 May exhibition hall in Fuzhou this morning. Leading comrades of the party, government and army of Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality attended the opening ceremony, including Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Guo Chao, (He Ruoren), Wang Zhi, He Minxue, Ren Manjun, Wang Yan, Zheng Danfu, (Zhang Jianzhong) and (Yang Bu).

#### JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

OW211417 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Recently, the political department of the provincial military district issued a circular calling on all military subdistricts, garrison districts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments to actively support the local people's work in perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system under the unified leadership of the local party committees.

The first thing mentioned in the circular is that party committees and political organs at all levels in this military district should organize the cadres and fighters to earnestly study and understand the relevant documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and fully and accurately grasp their essence. They should fully understand the fact that the rural policy formulated and implemented following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is absolutely correct, and that the establishment and development of the agricultural production responsibility system reflects the strong desire of the hundreds of millions of peasants to develop socialist agriculture according to the actual conditions of China's rural areas.

In our province the agricultural production responsibility system has been established and developed in a normal and healthy way, and it has already produced conspicuous results. In this connection, the circular emphatically points out: We should see the main trend and essential aspect of the current situation in rural areas, enhance our spirits, pay attention to our problems, do away with any passive attitude and any complaint and contribute to the consolidation and development of the excellent rural situation by taking concrete action to support the local people in perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system.

In addition, the circular of the political department of the provincial military district sets forth the following demands: All units should take it as one of their political tasks to support the work of perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system in their localities. They should coordinate with the local people in perfecting this system. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, they should assign some of their men to join the local work teams and go deep into rural areas to help cadres and the masses there correctly understand and thoroughly implement the party's principles and policies. They should also assist communes, production brigades and teams in consolidating the leading bodies, in instituting and improving the system of cadres' personal responsibilities, in executing last year's production contracts and signing new ones for this year, in promoting the present production work and in making plans for diversifying the economy.

#### ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW210909 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Boping, standing committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Zhejiang, failing to respond to medical treatment, passed away in Hangzhou at 1455 on 4 May 1982. He was 66. A memorial service for Wang Boping was held in Hangzhou on the afternoon of 12 May.

Wreaths were sent by Comrade Wang's friends, including Yao Yilin, Tan Zhenlin, Zhang Jingfu, Jiang Hua, Lin Hujia, Chen Guodong, Tan Qilong, Huo Shilian, Chen Weida, Zhang Wenbi and Chen Bing.

Attending the memorial service were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Jiang Baodi, Wang Yaoting, Zhai Xiwu, Li Kechang, Zhang Zhaowan, Shang Jingcui, Liu Zizheng, Yu Jiyi, Xing Zitao, Tang Yuanbing, Wu Zhichuan, Mou Haixiu, Zhu Zhiguang and Wang Jiwu, as well as representatives from provincial-level departments and mass organizations and Wang Boping's friends, totaling more than 400.

Comrade Li Fengping, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Zhejiang, presided over the memorial service. Chen Zuolin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Zhejiang, delivered the memorial speech.

During his illness, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtang, Xue Ju, Cui Jian and other comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government visited Wang Boping at the hospital.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI METAL INDUSTRY -- The Shanghai metallurgical industry department has earnestly learned from the experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Company in instituting the economic responsibility system at all levels in order to raise economic results. Although the department's steel output in the January-April period of this year was reduced by 7.6 percent as compared with the same period last year, its total industrial output value increased 5.2 percent. Profits turned over by the department to the state rose 20.2 percent in the same period. Because several workshops under the department have to suspend production for the purpose of renovation, steel output in 1982 is expected to drop by 600,000 dun. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 May 82 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

OW270123 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] According to SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [WORLD ECONOMIC GUIDE] while receiving a reporter from the paper on 20 May, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, and Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong, commented on several questions concerning the proper administration of the economic zone.

They stressed that, while striking at serious crimes in the economic sphere, the policy of enlivening the economy and the open-door policy must continue to be upheld in the special economic zone. They said that ideological readiness is important and administration within the zone must be further improved.

Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu pointed out: While we should not be xenophobic -- which is wrong -- we must guard against contamination from external capitalist ideas. Certain new problems have arisen with the open-door policy. Although Guangdong is in an advantageous location, it is susceptible to contamination from outside influence. Blind worship of anything foreign is wrong, and contamination from outside influence must be consciously guarded against. We will continue to introduce foreign countries' advanced technology to our country, but we will not do so indiscriminately. By contamination from outside influence, we refer to those ideas which can really contaminate our minds. We must make specific analysis, increase our experience, learn lessons and unify our thinking.

NANFANG RIBAO EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK250804 Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Get a Good Grasp of Economic Construction, the Central Task"]

[Text] Since the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is now being profoundly carried out in all localities of our province, some big and important cases are being seriously dealt with. This struggle relates to the rise and fall of our party and state. We must carry it out vigorously and resolutely and fight to the final victory. This is certain to all. At the same time, we must properly handle the relationship between the struggle and economic construction. We must step up our economic construction through the struggle and ensure that the provincial economic tasks for 1982 are fulfilled.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee solemnly declared: "The focus of our party's work and the attention of all people in the country must be switched over to the socialist modernization drive." This strategic decision of great historical significance was reiterated at its sixth plenary session, emphasizing that our party work should by no means deviate again from the focus on economic construction. In the recent "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Crimes in the Economic Field," the CCP Central Committee and the State Council clearly pointed out: "Launching this struggle is aimed at clearing away obstacles to the progress of industrial and agricultural production, ensuring smooth development in all areas of work and quickening the pace of modernization." We must understand well this strategic ideology repeated time and again by the central authorities and handle well the relationship between the struggle against serious economic crimes and economic construction. We must strengthen our efforts in organizing and leading economic construction and adhere to the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and we must overcome all difficulties by any means to boost 1982 economic construction.

The key to economic construction lies in promoting industrial and agricultural production. Only when industrial and agricultural production have been developed will it be possible to complete the national financial plan, make commerce flourish, gradually meet the needs of improving people's standard of living and provide necessary facilities for raising the people's cultural level. Therefore, all trades and professions should work for the development of industrial and agricultural production. All nonproductive departments on the economic front, such as finance, banking, commerce and tax revenue, should in particular arrange all their work well to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production one way or another.

Agriculture is all-important and is the basis for economic construction. Feeding people depends on farm production. The size of harvests has a great bearing on the whole situation. As we know, farm production must take place in the appropriate season, as any delay will often lead to great losses. That is why we should attach great importance to agriculture and should not treat it lightly.

This year, fighting disasters and striving for bumper harvests must be particularly stressed. According to the meteorological forecasts, there will be fairly heavy rainfall in 1982. We must, therefore, be prepared to combat serious disaster and even any kinds of calamities. We must do so in advance so that we will be able to resist any possible natural disasters once they occur.

At present, it is most urgent to do a good job of the relief work in the recently flood-stricken areas such as Qingyuan, Yinqde, Yangshan and Huaiji. We must unstintingly help the people in these affected areas and also call on them to carry out self-salvation by rehabilitating production. Immediate measures must be taken to solve the problems of the people's livelihood and medical care in these areas so that they will be able to rebuild their homes and resume production as quickly as possible. At the same time, we must publicize and commend with great fanfare all good deeds and good people who emerged in the struggle against the flood and in the relief work. Those who are derelict in their duties and were a bad influence in the relief work must be sternly dealt with. It is necessary to organize a powerful group to be specially responsible for the relief work and rehabilitation of production in the afflicted areas so as to ensure fulfillment of all tasks. Leading organs of localities should take great care of the masses and make proper and special arrangements for helping all communes and brigades and their members who are undergoing difficulties.

Under the current new situation, we must develop farm production in line with the practical conditions in our province and in accordance with the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" transmitted by the central authorities.

The present situation in our province tells us that we must continue to maintain stable policies, perfect the production responsibility system and consolidate and strengthen grassroots organizations in the rural areas. These are the most important measures for gaining a good grasp of the rural work in the near future. Now, special attention must be paid to consolidating and strengthening grassroots organizations in the rural areas. Only when the leading role of grassroots organizations has been restored and strengthened will it be possible to further stabilize and implement policies and to improve the production responsibility system as much as possible.

In carrying out the work of improving the production responsibility system, we must also earnestly do well in planned parenthood work and the planned use of farmland. Rigorous enforcement must be applied to these two fields of work. Population growth must be tightly controlled, unlawful seizure of farmland is absolutely impermissible, and, in particular use of farmland for building of houses should be strictly limited. We must treasure and use every inch of farmland and give full play to its role. We must vigorously develop diversified undertakings. But we should not look only at the small pieces of farmland before us for this purpose; we should have an eye on the hillsides, lakes and seas. Enterprises of communes and brigades can exert more efforts in processing of sideline products by making use of local raw materials. This will put them on solid ground and help to promote economic results. Under the guidance of the party's policies, we must carry out overall development in industry, agriculture and sideline production so as to help peasants to become affluent as soon as possible.

In industrial production, we should spare no efforts in raising the managerial and technological level of enterprises. If we emphasize the promotion of economic results, we must attempt to raise managerial and technological levels. All comrades on the industrial front must be clear about this. The key to raising the managerial level lies in perfecting the economic responsibility system by assigning power, responsibility and profits to each enterprise and each individual. But this will involve a question of how to pay bonuses in a reasonable way. Our policy on this question is: Any action of paying excessive bonuses must be stopped, and the principle of distribution according to work and more pay for more labor must be resolutely carried out.

In the course of improving the economic responsibility system, we must not only strengthen political and ideological education, but we must also handle the bonus problem correctly. We must make all workers and staff know that their individual benefits are closely connected with the economic results of their enterprise, and we must enhance their sense of responsibility of being the masters. Thus all workers and staff will willingly and gladly find solutions to raising the managerial level from every aspect.

Enhancing the technological level is an urgent task in all industrial enterprises in our province. As we know, our country pursues a policy of protecting advanced industrial products. Any products with advanced technology, high quality and lower costs will surely be salable on the domestic market, and could probably enter the world market, and will yield more economic results. If we say that industrial development in recent years depended mainly on flexible policies, then it must now depend on technology. At the same time, we must also seriously sum up experiences in restructuring enterprises. In a word, policies must be kept stable and technology must be more advanced. A number of enterprises in our province have, with their advanced technology, made great headway in their production and have made new contributions to the country. Their experiences are of great significance in the real situation.

In order to upgrade the technical level of enterprises, leaders of all industrial departments at provincial, prefectural and county levels must take the work as a matter of prime importance. They should work out practical plans and put them into practice, and the sooner the better. We must take great care of the local technical personnel so as to arouse their enthusiasm and bring their role into full play. We may dispatch our technical personnel to Shanghai, Tianjin and other provinces to learn from them, and we may also invite technical personnel of other provinces, prefectures and countries to our province for exchanging experiences. Moreover, we may import key technology with foreign exchange. We must progressively make new successes and breakthroughs in production and technology.

The industrial and agricultural production situation in our province is good and favorable. But there are also difficulties; some localities are even beset with heavy difficulties. However, we must bestir ourselves to wait out these difficulties by making full use of the favorable conditions. We must fearlessly go upstream to find a new way out. We must learn from the masses and experts in seeking solutions and unifying understanding to advance in the face of difficulties. We are certain that all obstacles will be swept away from the path of economic construction as the struggle against serious economic crimes is deepened. All advantages in economic construction will be brought into full play, and all difficulties will be overcome one by one. With common efforts, our province will surely accomplish all 1982 tasks in economic construction.

#### LIN HUJIA VISITS HUNAN MARTEN-BREEDING FARM

HK261444 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The (Jiangjiabao) educated youth marten-breeding farm in Shimen County has succeeded in breeding martens, which are indigenous to the northern part of the country, in the southern part of the country. This marten-breeding farm is a subordinate farm of the Shimen County cold storage plant, which arranges for the settlement of educated youths. It uses the internal organs and leftover bits and pieces of draft cattle and goats from the cold storage plant as animal feed for the martens. Youths of the marten-breeding farm dare to think and act. Over the past 2 years or more, they have bred 393 martens and exported 570 marten skins.

On 17 May Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery Lin Hujia took great interest in visiting the pneumatic feeding room of the marten-breeding farm and earnestly receiving the young animal keepers working on the farm. After asking in detail about the processing and the feeding situation, Minister Lin sincerely praised the young people for providing new experiences in breeding martens and encouraged them to regard the farm as their home, run the marten-breeding farm even better and earn more foreign exchange for the state.

SHUAI MENGQI VISITS NATIVE COUNTY IN HUNAN

HK270727 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, 86-year-old Comrade Shuai Mengqi, standing member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and adviser to the Central Committee's Organization Department, recently paid a special visit to his native Hanshou County to guide the work of collecting party history materials. He listened to a work report delivered by a responsible comrade of the county CCP committee, and also recalled past struggles with old party members, peasant association members, Red Guards and others, and solved in a truth-seeking way many problems encountered in the work of collecting party history materials. He also presented the county office for collecting party history materials with valuable revolutionary relics, including material on the history of Hanshou written by himself, photographs, and press and publication material, which he had kept for a long time. He was accompanied to Hanshou by Comrade Liu Ying, a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

NATIONAL STUDY SOCIETY MEETING OPENS IN CHANGSHA

HK241227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The opening ceremony of the 1982 annual meeting of the National Mao Zedong Literature and Art Thought Study Society was held in Changsha yesterday. This is a grand meeting on the study of Mao Zedong literature and art thought since the founding of the country. Some 200 representatives from literature and art theory circles, academic circles and institutes of higher education throughout the country are attending the meeting. Responsible comrades of some nationwide theory study organizations, HONGQI, press and publication units and the federations of literary and art circles, the literary and art associations and academic publications of some provinces and municipalities have been invited to attend the meeting.

Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and (Liu Zheng), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended the opening ceremony. (Wang Liaoyun), vice president of the National Mao Zedong Literature and Art Thought Society, delivered the opening speech. (Liu Zheng), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, spoke.

The annual meeting has received some 130 academic theses from all quarters. During the meeting, under the general subject of Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions to Marxist-Leninist literature and art theory, the important issues of the connection between Mao Zedong literature and art thought and the Marxist scientific system and of how to persist in and develop Mao Zedong literature and art thought in the new period will be penetratingly studied and discussed.

HUNAN SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLLMENT TO DECREASE

HK200301 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] On 16 May a responsible person of the provincial student enrollment office told reporters: Although the number of students to be enrolled this year throughout the country will be slightly increased, with the exception of graduates of junior middle schools to be enrolled by technical middle schools, the number of graduates of senior middle schools in our province to be recruited by universities, colleges and technical schools will be less than last year. Therefore, about 85 percent of the candidates in our province will not be recruited this year. He called on leaders at all levels to do as they did in the past and attach importance to political and ideological work for candidates so that they will make two kinds of preparations with one Red heart.

GUIZHOU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

HK210243 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Guizhou Military District recently held a district militia work conference, which demanded that the people's armed forces departments at all levels seriously study and implement the relevant instructions of the Central Committee and the provincial authorities and further promote militia work. On the basis of studying the spirit of central instructions on militia work in recent years, the conference held serious discussions on the question of how to further improve militia work. It demanded that the cadres of the people's armed forces departments at all levels seriously study the instructions of the central and provincial authorities on militia work and deeply understand and earnestly implement them. It is necessary to persistently put politics in command, grasp political and ideological education for the militia, and organize the militia and young people to launch a drive to build spiritual civilization, so that they will play a backbone and leading role in building the two civilizations. At the same time, it is necessary to take steps to promote the building of the armed forces departments themselves, overcome laxness and weakness in ideology and leadership, and strengthen the armed forces cadres' sense of the revolutionary cause and sense of responsibility. They should improve their work style, go deep into the grassroots level, seriously solve current problems in militia building, and put militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

XIZANG DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENTS IN SITUATION

HK250327 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpts] Xizang has seriously implemented the Central Committee's instructions on work in the region over the past 2 years. The political situation is stable, production has developed and the masses' living standards have gradually improved. Ten great changes have occurred. They are as follows:

1. The regional CCP committee has basically completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology for nationalities work and changed the previous method of simply copying what the interior of China did. As a result of readjustments, the various principles and policies are now better suited to the characteristics of Xizang. All work has gradually embarked on the correct track.
2. The policy of autonomy for nationality regions has been implemented. The people's congresses at all levels have done relatively well in formulating their own regulations. The regional people's congress standing committee has strengthened legislative work and drawn up a whole series of local rules and regulations suited to Xizang realities.
3. The work of redressing miscarriages of justice and carrying out policies regarding people has been basically completed. Work has been found or arranged for some 600 patriotic figures.
4. Large numbers of minority-nationality cadres have been cultivated and promoted. A cadre force composed mainly of Tibetans has initially been formed. Over half the leading cadres at the autonomous region level are Tibetans. All the principal responsible party and government persons in the five prefectures and Lhasa municipality are Tibetans. Tibetans also account for 80 and 100 percent of the country CCP committee first secretaries and county heads respectively.
5. The region has formulated an agriculture and animal husbandry development principle stressing adapting work to local conditions.
6. The region has achieved bumper crops in agriculture and animal husbandry 2 years in succession. The agricultural and animal husbandry areas present a scene of happiness and prosperity. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0104 GMT on 23 May, in a similar report on developments in Xizang, adds the following: "Per-capita income has increased from 127 yuan in 1979 to 200 yuan at present."]

7. The region has vigorously developed the processing of agricultural and sideline products and nationalists handicrafts. [the XINHUA Domestic Service version adds: "The region's handicrafts output value in 1981 increased 1.2 times compared with 1979, thus setting a record.]

8. Tibetan language and script and habits and customs have been respected. Secondary and primary schools have gradually revived and strengthened the teaching of the Tibetan language. Documents issued by government at and above county level are printed in Tibetan. The nationality festivals have been revived.

9. The policy of freedom of religious belief has been seriously implemented. A number of major lamaseries and temples have been restored and opened to the masses. All normal religious activity is protected and respected. [The XINHUA Domestic Service version reads: "The policy on freedom of religious belief has been conscientiously implemented. The masses enjoy freedom to believe or not believe in religion and to propagate atheism."]

10. Relations between nationalities have been improved. The unity of nationalities has been strengthened. Relations between party and masses and between Han and minority nationalities have been notably improved. [the XINHUA Domestic Service version reads: "...Relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses have also noticeably improved."]

YIN FATANG ADDRESSES XIZANG INTELLECTUALS FORUM

OW261412 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Speaking at an intellectuals forum sponsored by the Xiyang Regional CCP Committee on 24 May, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, dwelt on the achievements of the region in implementing the intellectual policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He said: Now Xizang has some 10,000 technicians of the Zang and Han nationalities in various specialized fields. They have contributed to building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, more than 5,900 technicians in various specialized fields have been given senior or medium-level technical titles in Xizang. In the meantime, wages have been adjusted for intellectuals working on the public health, education and athletic fronts, while more than 2,400 cadres have been trained to do the work in various specialized fields. On the basis of their actual performance, over 1,000 intellectuals have been admitted to the party, and some 500 promoted to leadership posts at various levels in the region.

Comrade Yin Fatang emphatically pointed out: The main task now for the party committees at all levels in Xizang Autonomous Region is to make continued efforts to correct the bias against intellectuals, show concern for them politically, foster the thinking of respecting them, trust them in carrying out the work and take good care of their livelihood so that they will love Xizang and be determined to work for a long time for the construction of this region. In addition, all-out efforts should be made to train backbone technicians of the Zang and other minority nationalities and encourage them to work hard in building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN FLOOD CONTROL CIRCULAR -- The Yunnan provincial antidrought and antiflood command recently issued a circular on flood control. The circular urged the masses in the province to make the following preparations: 1) Antiflood and water conservancy departments at all levels in all places should carry out inspection of all antiflood devices. 2) The warning system should be strengthened. 3) The relationship between taking precautions against flood and water storage should be handled correctly. It is necessary to pay attention to storing water while making preparations against flood. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL CRACKS ARMED CRIMINAL CASE

SK250200 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] According to our reporters and XINHUA reporters, by making concerted efforts and waging an arduous struggle in overcoming all kinds of obstructions, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Public Security Bureau, the Hohhot Municipal Public Security Bureau and the public security section under the Hohhot Municipal Railway Bureau have cracked an exceptionally serious criminal case in which the hooligan ring committed robberies and mass rapes and seriously imperiled the safety of the people's lives and property of various nationalities. Except for 1 of the prime culprits who is still at large, 3 other culprits and over 20 accomplices were arrested. Firearms and sodium cyanide were confiscated. Thus, their criminal plot to do harm to public security cadres and policemen in order to kindle chaos throughout Hohhot municipality and take the people as their enemies has failed. The people of various nationalities clap and shout "bravo" about the achievement scored by public security personnel in doing away with the hidden danger and the people's pests.

This is a large criminal ring of the "five poisons" [wu du]. Most members of the ring are recidivists. On the evening of 14 October 1981, four prime culprits, including (Ao Zhiqin), (Zhong Yamin) and (Ya Dacheng) entered the (?signal plant) under the Hohhot Railway Bureau and broke into the firearms depot of the plant's armed guard office, from which they stole four automatic rifles, 1 semiautomatic rifle, 1 submachine gun, 558 bullets and 500 grams of sodium cyanide. Following the robbery, they got pledges that anyone who divulged the secret would be punished by having his entire family killed. These desperadoes even schemed to put poison in waterpipes in the boiler room of the Hohhot Public Security Bureau to kill public security personnel and policemen who were searching for them and to launch an armed attack to the buildings of the Hohhot Public Security Bureau and the regional and municipal CCP committees to take hostages of principal responsible persons of the regional and municipal CCP committees. They raved that they were fed up with life anyway, and that they would turn the municipality upside down rather than die in vain. If they failed, they would swallow poison together to kill themselves. Fortunately, their criminal plots have fallen through due to an early crackdown against the ring.

According to the current investigation of the case, since 1981 the criminal ring has fled here and there to 15 cities in 9 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country and committed over 100 criminal cases, of which there are over 10 cases of robbing cash and articles worth 90,000 yuan. In September 1981, the ring stole over 4,600 yuan on one occasion from the safe of the Nei Monggol regional highway construction department and committed over 20 cases of mass rape. They also robbed and harmed innocent people and disturbed public order.

In cracking the serious criminal case, public security personnel have encountered obstacles from social circles since it involves children of leading cadres. While arresting a prime culprit, his parents not only refused to help arrest their son but also accused public security personnel of a frameup. As soon as the son of a leading cadre was identified as being involved in the case, his parent openly criticized personnel in charge of the case for putting a profession viewpoint above everything else.

However, leading personnel of the public security organs at all levels have taken a clear-cut stand in dealing with the case. They contend that the reason why criminals have run amok is that they have powerful supporters. Legal organs should act according to the law and get rid of pests impartially for the people's safety. As long as evidence is proved correct, all criminals, no matter whose children are involved, should be punished according to law. Responsible comrades of the regional and Hohhot municipal CCP committees have firmly supported the work done by the personnel in charge of the case. With the resolute support of their leadership, personnel in charge of the case have also overcome all obstacles and have brought all criminals involved in the case to trial.

TIANJIN AQUATIC PRODUCTS BUREAU REORGANIZED

HK270631 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] According to Tianjin RIBAO, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and Government have made decision on the problem of serious impurity of the municipal Aquatic Products Bureau's leadership group, and have reorganized this group. Yang Yeng, former secretary of the party group and director of the bureau, who openly counteracted the line of the third plenary session, has been placed on probation within the party for 2 years and removed from his post of bureau director; Liu Zengxiang has been placed on probation within the party for 2 years and removed from his post of deputy bureau director; Ma Chengzhi has been dismissed from all his posts inside the party and also from his deputy bureau director post; and Zhou Yunhong has been expelled from the party and removed from his post of deputy director. (Jiang Huaming) has been appointed party group secretary and acting bureau director; (Kiu Jin) and (Zhou Juchuan) have been appointed deputy secretaries of the party group and deputy bureau directors; and (Lu Zhengchun), (Liu Yongxu) and (Yin Yueshun) have been appointed members of the party group and deputy bureau directors.

The cadres and masses of the Aquatic Products Bureau have expressed resolute support for the decision of the municipal CCP Committee and government and have also shown satisfaction with the new leadership group.

In the second half of 1978, the municipal CCP committee discovered that fish production in the Aquatic Products Bureau was continually declining and that the masses had great objections to the leadership group. Comrade Chen Weida instructed the departments concerned to organize forces to investigate and solve the problems in the bureau. In 1979 the former finance and trade political department of the municipal CCP committee carried out an investigation to find out the situation in accordance with the municipal CCP committee's instructions, but was unable to get to the heart of the problems. In 1980 the leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee issued verbal and written instructions on numerous occasions and tackled the work of solving the bureau's problems. A joint investigation group, consisting mainly of the former finance and trade political department, together with the municipal CCP committee's organization department, was set up in April to carry out a second investigation. The group submitted its report to the municipal CCP committee in July. This report, too, was unable to reflect the true situation.

In March 1981, Comrade Chen Weida assigned Comrade Liu Ya, director of the municipal CCP committee's finance and trade political department, to be responsible for organizing a special team to carry out a third investigation. The main problems in the bureau were revealed after several months of repeated investigation. The facts showed that the leadership group of the municipal aquatic products group was in the hands of rebels and was a model in opposing the line of the third plenary session. The main problems in this bureau's leadership group were that factions were formed, certain relatively good cadres were dealt blows and excluded, and people who rose to power through rebelling were appointed to important posts.

Yang Heng, secretary of the party group and bureau director, was an old cadre who joined in work in 1940. As soon as the Cultural Revolution started, he engaged in rebelling and actively took part in persecuting old cadres.

Ma Chengzhi, deputy secretary of the party group and deputy bureau director, was formerly party general branch secretary of the grain warehouse of Tianjin west railroad station. During the Cultural Revolution he was promoted by relying on rebel chieftains.

Zhou Yunhong, member of the party group and deputy bureau director, rose to power through rebelling, was shock-recruited into the party and usurped leadership power. He was originally a boat worker. During the initial phase of the Cultural Revolution he organized a rebel force to stop production, make revolution and criticize and struggle against old cadres.

Liu Zengxiang, member of the party group, deputy bureau director and concurrently secretary of the party committee of the fishing company, was formerly deputy manager of that company. He was dissatisfied over his criticism during the "four cleanups" drive for insisting on dissolving the fishing-boat team and advocating the absurd theory that "buying fish is better than catching them, and having the central government allocate fish is better than buying them."

The serious problem was that, after the third plenary session, Yang Heng and the others persisted in their errors and went on organizing factions instead of correcting their errors and learning their lesson. They counteracted the line of the third plenary session. There are two main business offices in the Aquatic Products Bureau, one for marine operations and the other for freshwater work. Both of these offices were headed by people who had joined the party and rose to power through rebelling. While assigning factionalist chieftains to important posts, Yang Heng and company vigorously squeezed out those who were not with them. They transferred many cadres to other posts. The masses had a lot to say about this. Some said: "The central authorities have clearly stipulated that people of the three categories are not allowed to join the leadership groups. Why does the Aquatic Products Bureau refuse to carry out this order?"

After taking power, Yang Heng and company got rid of a lot of fishing equipment, thus seriously weakening fish production capacity. In the past few years they got rid of a large number of boats by transferring them elsewhere, lending them to others and so on in order to disband the fleet. They thus seriously sabotaged Tianjin's fishing business.

The municipal CCP committee and government held: Serious economic losses have been suffered because the Aquatic Products Bureau is organizationally gravely impure and counteracts the central line. This grave affair has given us profound lessons.

1. The central authorities' instruction on resolutely purging people of the three categories from the leadership groups at all levels is completely correct. The Aquatic Products Bureau incident has also fully proven that if people of the three categories hold power, the remnants of the gang of four will inevitably stage a comeback, which will have serious consequences for economic construction. We must learn a lesson from this affair, enhance our vigilance regarding this type of issue, and further grasp the rectification of leadership groups at all levels.
2. This affair has taught us that in carrying out the building and rectification of the leadership groups at all levels it is first necessary to grasp the building and rectification of the organization departments. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the organization departments. The organization departments at all levels must remain pure, and resolutely implement the line of the third plenary session. They must have a firm organizational concept, be loyal to the party and act for the public interest without any selfishness. In cadre policy, they must uphold the principle of appointing people to posts on their merits. In work style, they must be penetrating and meticulous and seek truth from facts. They must certainly not pursue bureaucratism and act irresponsibly. They must seriously study the central instructions issued since the third plenary session and resolutely implement their spirit.
3. The moment problems of grave impurity are found in the leadership groups, it is necessary to act rapidly to solve them in accordance with party policy, on the basis of getting a clear idea of the situation.

## Tianjin RIBAO Comment

HK270713 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 19 May Tianjin RIBAO editorial: "We Must Attach Great Importance to the Building of the Leadership Groups"]

[Text] The editorial says: The decision of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and Government to reorganize the leadership group of the municipal Aquatic Products Bureau and take disciplinary action against certain former responsible persons of this bureau is a major affair in party life in Tianjin. This correct decision expresses the will of the party members and cadres. That there should still be a leadership group like that of the Aquatic Products Bureau today, more than 5 years after the smashing of the gang of four, is something that should cause us deep thought.

The editorial points out: The facts of the grave impurity of the Aquatic Products Bureau's leadership group tell us that the question of building the leadership groups is an issue that cannot be neglected for an instant. The central authorities have repeatedly stressed in recent years that it is essential to attach great importance to the building and rectification of the leadership groups. Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out: There are three reasons for the fact that the party's current combat-effectiveness is not strong enough, and these are impurity in ideology, work style, and organization. Since there are impurities, it is essential to carry out rectification and strengthen building. The question of what kind of person to promote and what kind of leadership group to organize is related to whether the party's Marxist line can endure, whether the building of the four modernizations can proceed smoothly and whether the socialist cause can prosper and develop.

The editorial points out: Upholding the principle of possessing both ability and political integrity has always been the party's basic starting point in the promotion of cadres. In promoting cadres, we must first look at their political performance and at whether they are politically reliable. This means examining the cadres' performance during the Great Cultural Revolution, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The Central Committee has repeatedly stated that absolutely no one of those persons who rose to power by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rebelling, those people whose thinking is gravely factionalist, and elements who took part in beating, smashing and looting can be promoted. Such persons already entrenched in leadership posts, such as certain people in the leadership group of the Aquatic Products Bureau, must be resolutely purged. If we fail to enhance vigilance and allow the people of three categories to entrench themselves in leadership groups, to play afresh at double-dealing, to go in for exchange of experience, and to conceal each other, then such people, be they only a few in number, could cause an inestimable root of evil for us. We must draw the proper lessons from the serious affair of the Aquatic Products Bureau. We must follow party policy and take decisive action to deal in a truth-seeking way with units that have still not grasped the rectification and building of the leadership groups and that are still seriously impure in organization. We must certainly not take this matter lightly. Great harm will be done to our cause if we act with any softness or slackness in this matter.

It is also necessary to carry our rectification on the basis of education and enhancement in cases of impurity of work style and ideology. In some cases we must also take the necessary action, so as to tangible improve the party's combat-effectiveness.

The editorial says: In carrying out rectification and building of the leadership groups, we must first pay attention to political integrity, and at the same time pay attention to ability, in promoting a cadre of any grade. If a cadre does not have political integrity, he cannot loyally serve the people or benefit the people's cause even though he may have some ability. If a cadre without ability is promoted with reluctance, even though he may not have political integrity, he cannot shoulder heavy responsibilities because he might make big mistakes. We must retain a number of experienced old cadres in the leadership groups at all levels. However, we must lay particular stress on promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres. This is the requirement of the prosperity and development of our cause. The party organization at all levels must seriously tackle this task well, seizing the day, and promote group after group of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who have both political integrity and ability and are in the prime of life.

Of course, we must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts while promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres, and avoid treating all cases in the same way regardless of the circumstances. We must accurately select talented people and do well in assigning cadres in the course of rectifying and building the leadership groups, so that the leadership groups at all levels can genuinely reach the central demands of being revolutionized, lowering the average age, being more knowledgeable and professional, increase their combat-effectiveness, and better lead the masses to build material and spiritual civilization.

The editorial points out in conclusion: In doing a good job of rectifying and building the leadership groups at all levels, we must further rectify and build well the departments responsible for organizational and cadre work. People with weak party spirit who are not fit to examine and take charge of cadres must be resolutely transferred elsewhere. This is extremely essential for correctly examining and promoting cadres, ensuring the political, work style and organizational purity of the leadership groups at all levels, and ensuring the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

#### TIANJIN ENCOURAGES WORKING CLASS TO ADVANCE

HK140813 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts of Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "Enhance Awareness, Sharpen Ability and Advance in the Forefront" -- date of publication not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: While Comrade Hu Yaobang was holding a forum with model workers of Tianjin Municipality, he said: The central authorities hope that the working class of Tianjin will greatly heighten its revolutionary militancy and become one of the groups, among the working class throughout the country, which advance in the forefront. Our Tianjin municipal working class must live up to the expectations of the party, fulfill the duties of the times, heighten its militancy, brace itself, strive to join the force of those groups of the working class throughout the country which advance in the forefront and make even greater contributions toward the four modernizations.

The Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article further says: The CCP Central Committee hopes that the working class throughout the country will struggle hard, train itself into an advanced force which has an ideal, a sense of organization and discipline, a spirit of being the master of one's own affairs and a spirit of devotion and which is very willing to study hard modernized scientific and technological knowledge. It will also train itself into a big, dauntless labor force which works with stamina and diligence, is unrelenting, can overcome all difficulties and can constantly push the four modernizations forward. To join in the force which advances in the forefront, we must work hard in this aspect. We are now far from meeting this requirement.

The article says: We must see our results, both good and bad. We must see both our strong and weak points. To complete the glorious historical mission, the Tianjin working class must work hard in many aspects. At present, there are two aspects which are more outstanding: first, enhancing awareness; and second, sharpening ability. The Tianjin municipal working class enhanced awareness long ago. Over the past 30-odd years, under party leadership, it has displayed very great socialist awareness and has had a large number of advanced elements. However, some workers still lack the sense of being the master of the country. In ideology, morality and discipline, they have shown a passive and backward attitude. We must take a serious view of these different degrees of awareness. Young workers who have taken part in work in recent years do not understand the history of the development of the Tianjin working class and the historical mission of the working class. Helping them enhance socialist awareness and become the working class of a younger generation which has an ideal, morality and discipline is important work. We must help some people, particularly some young workers, to strengthen their ability to resist the corruption of capitalist decadent ideology and behavior, vigorously encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones so that the Tianjin workers force can unite as one, struggle hard and march triumphantly in the course of learning from, catching up with and surpassing the progressives.

Lack of scientific, technological and cultural knowledge is a practical problem existing in our socialist modernization. Raising the levels of scientific, technological and cultural knowledge is an important subject for the working class as the main force of the four modernizations. Many comrades have worked hard in this aspect and achieved gratifying results. However, many comrades have not understood the importance and urgency of sharpening ability to achieve the four modernizations and endeavoring to acquire more scientific, technological and cultural knowledge. Some people even have the idea of abandoning themselves to the backward state of their work and livelihood. To embark on socialist modernization, our working class is required to have not only a high degree of awareness but also required to have culture, science and technology.

In conclusion, the Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article says: In the course of socialist modernization, striving to heighten one's own cultural and scientific levels is an important expression of the spirit of being the master of the country. Let the Tianjin municipal working class strive to live up to the expectations of the CCP Central Committee with practical actions, enhanced awareness and sharpened ability and make even greater contributions toward the four modernizations of the motherland.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL GRASSLAND CONFERENCE -- The Nei Monggol regional conference on grassland work was recently held in Hohhot. The conference urged efforts to complete the grassland spot-checking work in 1983 and to strive to complete a survey on grassland resources in 5 years. It also called for efforts to expand artificial grassland acreage from 5.6 million mu to 40 million mu in 10 years and to build residential housing and water conservancy and other facilities separately in order to protect and rationally utilize grassland. Li Wen, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, attended and addressed the conference. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG: OBSTACLES IN CRIMINAL CASES VIEWED

HK251018 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Clear Away the Obstacles"]

[Text] In the struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area, Hegang municipality has arrested and punished Sun Liansheng, who attacked the person who reported him and the witness. Suileng County has also arrested according to law criminal Wang Cai who falsified documents. All this is important in removing obstacles, doing away with interference and ensuring the smooth progress of this struggle.

With the deepening of the struggle, problems similar to those of Hegang municipality and Suileng County have also been found in many areas and units of our province. Some are even more serious. For example, some people have resorted to various means to openly absolve criminals in the economic field. Some have refused to testify as witnesses. Some have concealed the truth, producing false evidence. Some have given hints or passed on useful information to lawbreakers. Some have also threatened and assaulted informers, witnesses or persons in charge of relevant cases. All these have created obstacles in the struggle to seriously crack down on criminals in the economic field and hampered the smooth handling of cases. Therefore, we must pay serious attention to this problem, adopt effective measures and resort to legal means where necessary. The aim is to remove these obstacles in time.

The carrying out of the current struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area does not equate a mass movement. Still less is it a case of subjecting everyone to a test. But in the "decision," the party Central Committee and the State Council clearly pointed out that concerning major and important cases which are relatively complicated and which cover a relatively wide scope, we must follow the mass line. Within certain limits, we must arouse knowledgeable individuals to truthfully expose and report on those guilty of serious crimes. Only by removing obstacles in carrying out such work can we safeguard the enthusiasm of the masses and protect the accusers, witnesses and those in charge of a case who exercise their legitimate rights and protect their personal safety. If we are not prudent in our approach to these problems, one or two incidents arising in an area or unit can also produce a great impact. Therefore, this is a very important piece of work. We must take a solemn and serious approach and cannot slacken our vigilance.

What we mean by obstacles and interference, generally speaking, involves two kinds of people. Those of the first kind are filled with selfish ideas, full of worries and afraid of offending others. They therefore fail to expose and report offenders and to testify to facts as they are, thus giving rise to difficulties in the work of investigation and conviction. This represents a problem concerning ideological awareness. Through penetrating and conscientious ideological education, we must make things clear to them and enable them to understand the principles involved. After this process, we believe that the persons concerned will raise their awareness, change their attitude and help make things clear to others. Another kind of people, including those who have falsified evidence, destroyed evidence, or even made vengeful attacks and committed violence, have run afoul of the criminal law and have become criminals. They must be resolutely dealt with according to law.

Cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic area is an important manifestation of class struggle in our socialist society under the new historical conditions. It is a serious anticorruption struggle. Thus, it is nothing strange that certain obstacles and interfering factors have appeared in this struggle. So long as we have a clear idea of this and take effective measures, any obstacles and any interference can be removed. The struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area can surely be carried on in an even more penetrating and healthy manner.

HEILONGJIANG URGES IMPROVED ECONOMIC RESULTS

SK201015 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Station commentary: "Strive To Achieve Speed in Industrial and Communications Production With Good Economic Results"]

[Excerpt] Since the beginning of this year, the situation on our industrial and communications production has been very good. Our light industry has steadily developed, heavy industry has begun improving and economic results have been gradually improved. In the first quarter, the output value of our industrial and communications departments increased 7.5 percent, and their profits increased 12 percent compared with the corresponding 1981 period. That the growth of profits surpasses output value is a very heartening achievement. We should notice that in the first quarter 24.7 percent -- about one-fourth of the annual output value plan -- was fulfilled and that only 8.6 percent of the annual profit plan was fulfilled. We have lagged behind the plan. Therefore, we must pay special attention to this.

We have suffered a lot for overemphasizing the pursuit of output value and ignoring economic results for a long period of time. Comparing 1981 with 1966, the number of enterprises under local budget in our province increased by 81.2 percent; the total industrial output value of our province increased by 86.5 percent, but the profits of our province declined 37.7 percent. This explains our problem. Of course, there are many factors affecting profits such as price increases of raw materials. However, one of the major factors is that we blindly pursued output, built duplicate plants and ignored economic results in the past. We should conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, correct guiding thought and shift our emphasis of developing industry to improving economic results.

The fact that there is a wide gap between the speed and economic results of our province's industrial and communications production indicates that our potential is great. From now on, we should mainly rely on bringing into play our latent potential to develop our production and improve economic results. While improving economic results, we should in turn tap our potential and speed up our growth. We should strive to adopt advanced techniques and equipment to reform existing industrial and communications enterprises. We should concentrate on projects which need little investment and yield quick results and great profits. We should try to invest our money in projects which can help upgrade quality, increase variety, reduce consumption and enhance product competitiveness to improve the administrative and managerial level of existing enterprises. By so doing, we will be able to achieve great results with little investment.

At present, 32 percent of our industrial and communications enterprises' basic management work is in disorder. Waste is a very serious problem. We should do a good job in basic management work while conducting enterprise consolidation to make up what we have lost. There is much room in management to improve economic results. Years of practice have taught us that the key to achieving a good, unexaggerated speed in industrial and communications production is to eliminate our blindness and enable our production to meet the needs of society. In order to do so, we should study the knowledge of commodity production, gradually master social needs for commodities and the pattern of changes in social need and, under the guidance of the state's planned economy, try in every possible way to revitalize our production to make commodities highly marketable and resolutely correct the tendency prevailing in production and circulation that only the interest of individual units, not the need of the entire society, is emphasized.

NINGXIA TAKES STEPS TO BAN 'HARMFUL' TAPES

HK270849 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Propaganda Department of Regional CCP Committee Holds Meeting To Implement the Relevant Central Instruction, Resolutely Curb the Dissemination of Harmful Audio and Video Tapes in the Region"]

[Text] Since the party Central Committee and the State Council issued the "Decision Banning the Import, Duplication, Sale and Playing of Reactionary, Pornographic and Obscene Audio and Video Tapes." The Propaganda Department of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has resolutely implemented the ban in the region. Therefore, initial results have been achieved in curbing the dissemination of harmful audio and video tapes from abroad in the region.

Over the past few years, harmful audio and video tapes from abroad have flowed into our region through different channels, a large number of which are pornographic and even reactionary. The spread of these tapes in society seriously corrupts our social values and causes some people, especially youths and juveniles, to feel uneasy. This jeopardizes the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Since the issue of the relevant ban, the regional CCP committee has paid great attention to the problem. The Propaganda Department of the regional CCP committee held a special meeting to make arrangements. An inspection group including personnel of parties concerned of the region was sent to more than 30 units in Yinchuan and Shizuishan municipalities to make social investigation. The regional broadcasting administrative bureau examined all their radio and TV programs for recreation and amusement and made a thorough checkup on their stored audio and video tapes. The commercial departments put a stop to sale of all audio and video tapes which had not been examined. Schools and scientific research departments have registered and sealed up the video tapes which have nothing to do with their work. The inundation of harmful audio and video tapes from foreign countries has been tentatively stopped in the region. However, as a whole, the examination was not thoroughly done in the region. We should make cadres and the masses further understand the harmfulness of these reactionary and pornographic tapes. Therefore, we must grasp well the work and cope with all practical problems that may arise.

In order to stop the spread of these tapes in our region, the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee convened a meeting in Yinchuan municipality from 4 to 6 May, a meeting of the propaganda department heads of CCP committees at the prefectoral, municipal and county levels as well as directors of broadcasting bureaus and stations at these levels. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the region and of the units which are in possession of video sets. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the central instructions in various localities and studied the problems calling for immediate solution in the work of checking up on the audio and video tapes from abroad as well as some concrete measures which should be taken to further push the work forward. The meeting held: CCP committees and people's governments at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership and grasp the work as a matter of importance in building socialist spiritual civilization. In conjunction with the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties", education must be strengthened for cadres and the masses, especially youths and juveniles, with regard to adherence to the four basic principles and combating corrosive influence so that they will be stronger in discerning and resisting the ideological corruption of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life. At the same time, all departments in charge of propaganda, broadcasting, public security, commerce, culture and education in our region should make a thorough checkup again. Any reactionary and pornographic audio and video tapes, especially those spreading religious superstitious beliefs must be cleared or destroyed under the supervision of superior departments.

In future, all units, recreation units and individuals should strictly obey the relevant central instructions. Any audio and video tapes which are not distributed under the authorization of the central departments in charge, should not be openly or privately sold, duplicated, hired or played. Public security offices and judicial departments should reinforce their work of scouting around. All those who breach the regulations prescribed by the central authorities must be severely dealt with accordingly, and those who break the law must be punished according to law. In accordance with the relevant central instructions, the distribution work of audio and video tapes in our region will be under the control of the regional broadcasting administrative bureau. Radio stations must exert greater efforts in turning out more audio and video tapes which must be attractive, patriotic and revolutionary in order to meet the needs of the masses, especially for the cultural life of youths and juveniles.

NINGXIA RIBAO Commentator

HK270903 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Struggle Against Corruption Cannot be Relaxed for an Instant"]

[Text] The tracking down and banning of reactionary, pornographic audio and video tapes is a struggle in which socialist ideology is fighting against capitalist ideology. All cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, party members and CYL members should attach great importance to this struggle.

Some comrades say: Our region, located in northwest China, is far from Hong Kong and Macao, so the problem in this respect is not so serious. This viewpoint does not tally with the actual situation. After the introduction of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, the moribund capitalist ideology and the bourgeois way of life have, in the past few years, been infiltrating our country through all possible channels. At the same time, a large number of pornographic, reactionary audio and video tapes have been flowing into our region. However, some of our people, through lack of vigilance, gladly accept and even distribute these tapes. This has caused an inundation of the decayed ideology and culture of capitalism, etching people's souls, corrupting the social mood and especially poisoning the minds of youths and juveniles. We must be clear about the social effects of such pollution and must not turn a blind eye to it and let matters drift.

Thoroughly tracking down all sorts of pornographic audio and video tapes is also a very serious and urgent political task. CCP committees and people's governments at all levels must be clear-cut and resolute in the task. They must take effective measures and grasp it as a matter of prime importance in building socialist spiritual civilization. They must earnestly convey and study the relevant central instructions. In complying with model examples, they may explain to cadres and the masses the harmfulness of reactionary, obscene audio and video tapes and pornographic books or periodicals. They must spell out clearly what sorts of tapes should be banned and confiscated and what methods should be adopted in doing so. They should arouse cadres and the masses to take an active part in the struggle of sweeping away spiritual rubbish. Special attention must be paid to intensifying ideological education for young people in socialism, communist and patriotism, enabling them to distinguish between what is noble, healthy and civilized and the moribund stuff of feudalism and capitalism. We must educate young people to enhance their national pride and self-respect of ardently loving the motherland, the CCP and socialism and to raise their ability to discern and resist the ideological corruption of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life. All cadres, party members and CYL members must particularly strengthen their sense of policies, raise their consciousness of abiding by discipline and law and resolutely do all things in accordance with the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

We need the essence of culture, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, which can benefit our people. Audio and video tapes in foreign countries are not all pornographic and obscene. We must know how to distinguish them. We can select some of the tapes which are good and progressive for distribution.

We must stand by our open-door policy, but we must not relax our vigilance for one second in fighting against the decayed ideology of capitalism. Under the guidance of the CCP committees and people's governments at all levels and in coordination with all departments concerned, we must meticulously do political and ideological work and mobilize forces from all circles in the work of tracking down harmful audio and video tapes. At the same time, we must actively provide the masses of people with more good nourishment for the mind, penetratingly and continuously carry out activities of "five stresses and four beauties," and maintain our efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization in our region.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON RECRUITING NEW PARTY MEMBERS

HK241022 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Uphold the Criteria for Party Members, Do a Good Job in Party Recruitment Work"]

[Text] At present, our party is faced with the magnificent task of leading the whole nation in building highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilization. This task has raised a new exacting demand on the construction of our party. In order to ensure the fulfillment of this glorious task, one of the important things we should do is to raise the combat effectiveness of our party by constantly consolidating and expanding the party ranks and strengthening the ideological and organizational construction of the party.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," party organizations in many areas and units in our region have attached some importance to the work of recruiting party members and have recruited a number of new party members from key circles. During the period from 1977 to 1981, we have recruited a total of 13,721 new party members throughout the region, who constitute 9.3 percent of the existing party membership in our region. In recruiting party members, many party organizations have paid close attention to training activists and to admitting the conscious advanced proletarians who have distinguished themselves in fighting Lin Biao and the "gang of four," supporting the party's line, principles and policies and making contributions to the four modernizations. By so doing they have ensured that our new party members are well qualified. There are four main features of these new party members. 1) Most of them are the backbone on the first line of production. During the past 5 years, we have recruited in our region, 7,400 new party members from our industrial and agricultural frontline of production. More than 60 percent of them are core workers up to or above the level of head of a production team or head of a production group. 2) A large number of intellectuals have been admitted into the party. Over the past 5 years, a total of 2,249 professional and technical workers have been admitted into the party throughout our region and they constitute 16.4 percent of all new party members whom we have admitted during these years. 3) We have paid attention to recruiting the advanced persons and model workers who have emerged in the struggle to realize the four modernizations. According to an investigation in some units, more than 50 percent of the advanced workers and model workers have been admitted into the party. 4) Most of the new party members are young and only a few of them are beyond the age of 50. Over the past 5 years, 59.8 percent of the newly recruited party members in the region are below the age of 36.

Generally speaking, our work of recruiting party members in the past few years has been carried out satisfactorily, but there are also a few problems. The party organizations in a few units have failed to pay sufficient attention to recruitment work or to do this work in a planned manner. Some party organizations have failed to pay adequate attention to training activists or to do their recruitment work meticulously. Others have laid excessive stress on the needs of their work and have based the evaluation of their candidates on a few of their actions over a short period and neglected to inquire into their actions and political and ideological consciousness over a long period of time in the past. These party organizations have thus lowered the criteria for party members and recruited some people who are below the standards of qualification for party membership. Still others have even been afflicted by the unhealthy trend and have admitted some people as a "special favor," or because of their connections or "under-the-counter relationships" or even bartered party membership.

At present, there are 148,000 party members throughout our region, which is 3.86 percent of the total population of the region. Most of the existing party members are good or relatively good, but a few of them fail to meet the criteria. Moreover, our party members are not dispersed evenly. In some trades and professions there are few party members on the first line and in some areas the composition of the party ranks falls short of the requirements of the four modernizations. The educational level of our party members is low and the number of party members who are professionals and technical personnel is too small. The number of party members among minority nationalities and women and in mountainous areas is also too small, but that of young party members below the age of 26 is even smaller.

Taking into consideration of the above-mentioned situation, the party committees at all levels should not only pay close attention to satisfactorily educating their existing members and consolidating the basic-level party organizations, but should, at the same time, do a good job of recruiting party members in an arranged, planned and purposeful manner according to our needs and the objective possibility, so as to more satisfactorily meet the demands of socialist construction. This has already become one of our important tasks in strengthening the construction of our party.

One of the major tasks in strengthening the construction of our party and raising its combat effectiveness is to conscientiously ensure that all the new party members are up to the criteria. In recruiting party members in the future, we should take into account the strategic tasks of building the two civilizations, adhering to the four basic principles and training successors to the communist cause. Moreover, we should also take into account the existing problems of party work style having not taken a radical turn for the better and be fully aware of the existing impurity in our party organizations, the defects in the ideological consciousness of our party members and their poor party work style. Therefore, taking the situation as a whole, we should not stop our recruitment work, but on the other hand, we should by no means carry out our present recruitment work on a large scale. We should only recruit a limited number of new party members in strict accordance with the principle of upholding the criteria for party membership. We should pay attention to admitting into the party those advanced elements who are politically highly conscious and who are competent in various professions. We should strictly prevent those who have started their career by joining the rebels and by following Lin Biao and Jiang Zing counterrevolutionary cliques and who have a serious tendency of sectarianism, from sneaking into the party ranks and thus ensure the purity of the party organizations.

We should do a good job of training, educating and examining the activists who are applying for party membership. We should do a good job of selecting party-member candidates and of laying the foundation for the recruitment work. The basic-level party organizations should show full enthusiastic concern for the candidates and help them to make progress by giving them various training courses and party lessons. They should help them to fix in their mind a correct objective for entering the party and give them practical training by assigning certain social work to them. Generally speaking, every candidate should wait for 1 or 2 years to undergo training, a relatively systematic education and a comprehensive check and evaluation of their ideological consciousness, political virtues and work performance. A thorough enquiry should be made about the candidate's personal history, the major members of his family and his chief social relations. In recruiting party members, we should proceed in strict accordance with the party constitution and carry out the recruitment procedures for the recruits one by one. Before the discussion for the recruitment of any candidate in a party branch meeting, opinions about the candidate should be solicited from all sides. Before the approval of the admittance of a candidate into the party, the party committee concerned should send some people to talk with people both outside and inside the party and solicit opinions from all of them. The approval should be decided through the collective discussion in a party committee meeting instead of arbitrarily by one or more persons. We should prevent the practices of sudden recruitment of a certain number of party members for fulfilling the recruitment quotas. We should resolutely eliminate the unhealthy practices of admitting people into the party because they are the intimate friends of some party cadres or because they belong to the same sections as some party cadres do and of admitting people into the party because of "under-the-counter relations." We should also eliminate the unhealthy practice of arbitrarily selecting people to be recruited into the party without undergoing the proper procedures and the unhealthy practice of bartering party membership. Anyone who engages in these practices should be severely handled and should receive party disciplinary punishment if his case is serious. The party membership of those who have actually been admitted into the party by means of various unhealthy practices should all be definitely declared null and void.

In order to remedy the shortage of party members in some fields, we should pay attention to recruiting qualified people from various professionals and technicians and from middle school and primary schoolteachers, higher education students, women and minority nationalities. Owing to the lack of party members on the first line of production and the lack of young party members, the party organizations at all levels should pay attention to recruiting young party members from basic-level units and the first line of the production. We should recruit young members under the age of 25 from the CYL.

Our party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the recruitment work and should divide the areas and units under these committees into groups according to their conditions and give them corresponding guidance. At present, there are quite a large number of the party's basic-level organizations that are weak and lax and need to be reorganized. These organizations, though having undergone reorganization, are still afflicted with quite a few problems. Therefore, they should not recruit any new members until they have undergone a much more thorough reorganization.

#### SHAANXI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S YANAN TALKS

0W211039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Xian, 21 May (XINHUA) -- More than 90 writers and artists in Shaanxi Province recently held a symposium on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art at Yangjialiang, the site of the Yanan forum on literature and art.

Speaking at the symposium were Hu Cai, chairman of the Xian branch of the Chinese Writers Union; writers Du Pengcheng and Wang Wenshi, prosers Li Roushui and young writer Chen Zhongshi. Hu Cai is one of those who heard Chairman Mao deliver his talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art. They discussed at length how literature and art can serve the people and socialism; the relationship between literature and art and politics; writers' stand, thinking and feelings; and the question of party spirit of literature and art. They pointed out that the basic spirit of the "Talks" has fostered one generation of literary and art workers after another and, while encouraging writers to plunge into the thick of life and produce good works inspiring the people to press forward, has promoted our literary and art cause. The "Talks" still is of great guiding significance for literary and art workers.

Responsible comrades of the Shaanxi provincial party committee attended the symposium and delivered speeches. They urged the provincial literary and art circles, guided by the basic spirit of the "Talks," to firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the masses, promote the four modernizations and the spiritual aspect of socialist modernization and produce more and better works to help creative writing flourish.

The symposium was sponsored by the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department.

#### XINJIANG FORUM HELD ON MAO'S LITERARY THOUGHT

HK260803 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 May 82

[Summary] "This morning, the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Writers Association held a forum in Urumqi on Mao Zedong literary and art thought. The participants in the forum unanimously declared that they would conscientiously study Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, uphold and enrich Mao Zedong's theory on literature and art, and make contributions to the prospering of literary and art creation in the autonomous region. The forum was presided over by (Abuliesi Nageer), chairman of the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Writers Association. More than 300 professional and amateur writers of various nationalities from Urumqi attended the forum."

The atmosphere was lively throughout the forum, and all the participants spoke out freely. They pointed out that the contents of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, which is embodied in his works on literature and art written over many years, as well as in his own active participation in literary creation and activities are extraordinarily rich. They said, the scientific principles of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought should be used to analyze and solve new problems; and should be continually further enriched. At present, there are in our society two wrong tendencies toward Mao Zedong's literary and art thought some people totally negate the value of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, while the others simply ignore the necessity of further enriching Mao Zedong's literary and art thought. The participants in the forum showed their determination to carry out the struggle between the two lines, distinguishing right from wrong, and upholding the correct direction of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought. In affirming the guideline that literature and art must serve the people and literary and art workers must integrate themselves with the masses, the forum appealed to the literary and art workers to go deep into the realities of life, to depict the new era and grasp its nature and main trend.

"(Liu Jiaowu), honorary chairman of the Xinjiang branch of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; and the responsible people of other organs concerned also attended the forum and delivered speeches."

PRC, TAIWAN PENTATHLETES COMPETE IN TOKYO MEET

OW261443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 26 May 82

[Newsletter by Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Cui Xiaoliang and XINHUA reporter Liu Wenyu: "Deep Kindred Feelings Between Compatriots -- On the Days of Union Between Pentathlon Athletes From Both Sides of the Taiwan Strait"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 25 May (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 16 May, when the Chinese team from Beijing arrived at Tokyo's Narita Airport to attend the Asian qualifying round for the world modern pentathlon championships, a plane carrying the Chinese Taipei team also landed at the metropolis' Haneda airport. During the ensuing 10 days, the modern pentathlon athletes from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait joined each other in training and contests. The feelings of kinship they expressed when chatting cordially and encouraging each other not only pleased the Chinese compatriots here, but also deeply moved the Japanese friends.

The Asian qualifying round was sponsored by the Japanese union of modern pentathlon and biathlon. Four athletes were sent from each side of the Taiwan Strait. Japan, the host country, had 20 athletes taking part in the competitions.

When the Chinese athletes were competing against the Japanese players, the Chinese Taipei athletes who were standing by cheered on their compatriots. Likewise, when the Chinese Taipei athletes entered a contest with their Japanese counterparts, members of the Chinese team cheered for their brothers from Taiwan. After the Chinese Taipei team had received good scores in the fencing contest, the Chinese team members congratulated coach Chen Xiupei of the Chinese Taipei team. In response to the congratulations, coach Chen said: "Thank you, thank you!" When the Chinese team received the best score in the group swimming contest, Chinese Taipei team leader Deng Yisheng, with a smile on his face, said to Chinese team leader Ma Gingshan: "You swim very well. Congratulations!" To this, team leader Ma replied modestly: "Thank you. We should continue to strive hard."

During the days of competition, the athletes from the two sides of the strait rode the same bus when traveling between the hotel and the contest site. On the bus they chatted happily and cordially, exchanging their experiences and enquiring about each other's physical culture and sports activities. Their talks touched on a wide range of subjects.

To express the cordial feelings between compatriots, the brothers from the two sides of the strait exchanged souvenirs. The Taiwan compatriots gave the mainland compatriots Taiwan-made cotton T-shirts, while the latter gave their kinsfolk from Taiwan some paper designs, porcelain vases made in Boshan, Shandong, and several pieces of Hangzhou brocade with designs showing the Great Wall and the landscapes of the West Lake and Li Jiang.

The close contacts in Tokyo between the athletes from the two sides of the strait greatly delighted the Japanese friends. Shiro Matsuoka, chairman for general affairs of the executive committee for the event, said: "It is of profound importance for athletes from mainland China and Taipei to promote friendship through sports activities, no matter how little progress they are making in this regard." Kunihara Suga, chairman of the executive committee, made this remark: "I was greatly delighted when I saw team leader Ma and team leader Deng chatting cordially with one another. I feel that the day is not far off when mainland China and Taiwan will become one entity. China's reunification is our common aspiration as well."

By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Cui Xiaoliang and XINHUA reporter Liu Wenyu.

SAUDI ARABIA JOINT VENTURE 'RUNNING SMOOTHLY'

OW170607 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 May 82 p 10

[Text] The single-protein pilot plant, a joint venture of the Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has been running smoothly, producing 300 kilograms of single-protein every day, said a top-ranking official with the Chinese Petroleum Corporation Monday. Pan Chu-tsai, director of the refining and manufacturing research center of the CPC in Chiayi, said the single protein produced by the pilot plant has been used by the research organization to raise animals like hogs, chickens and fish with good results. Pan noted the nation imports 2 million metric tons of animal feed from foreign countries, costing about U.S. \$60 million ever year. The oil expert said that the nation only produces 1 percent of the animal feeds its needs and that in order to reduce the reliance on imports from foreign countries, the nation should actively increase the production of single protein. Pan explained that the Sino-Saudi Arabia joint venture is producing the single protein by methanol, which is made from natural gas produced in Saudi Arabia.

The refining and manufacturing research center of the CPC set up a single-protein pilot plant in August 1980. The protein contained in the products by the plant has reached 70 percent, amounting to soybean powder, which is a kind of good animal feed. At present there are some Saudi Arabian technicians receiving training at the research center, said Pan, adding that it is expected to mass-produce the single protein after solving the problem of production cost.

SAUDI POSTS, TELEGRAPH MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

OW171413 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) Dr. Alawi Kayyal, minister of posts, telegraph and telecommunications of Saudi Arabia, arrived here Monday for a five-day visit. He is accompanied by Fahad as-Sharif, assistant deputy minister for administrative and financial affairs of the ministry; Shaykh Fuad Abu Mansur, assistant deputy minister for employment and maintenance of the ministry; and Shaykh Rab'a ad-Dahlan, director general of telephones for the western region of the kingdom. The Saudi officials were greeted upon their arrival at CKS International Airport by Chinese Communications Minister Lein Chan. They will meet government leaders here and tour this nation's cultural institutions and industrial complex.

HONDURAN CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW171409 Taipei CNA in English 1331 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) -- J. Efrain Bu Giron, president of the National Congress of the Republic of Honduras, and Mrs. Bu Giron arrived in Taipei Monday for a seven-day visit. They are accompanied by Nicolas Cruz Torres and Justo Pastor Calderon, deputies of the congress, and Mrs. Irmas Acosta de Fortin, president of the University of "Jose Cecilio del Valle." While here, they will call on leaders of the national legislative bodies and government officials, and visit the cultural and economic establishments of the Republic of China.

WEN WEI PO STRESSES STEPPING UP SOVIET STUDIES

HK270314 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Step Up Soviet Studies"]

[Text] In his speech in Tashkent, Leonid I. Brezhnev appealed to China for improving the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Later, at a congress of the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union, he repeated this proposal. The content of Brezhnev's proposal for improving Sino-Soviet relations includes the resumption of the Sino-Soviet border talks, the reduction of medium-range missiles in the Far East and the strengthening of scientific and technical contacts and trade between the two countries.

At that time, the chief of the First Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Union was making a personal visit to China, where he met China's Deputy Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen and Yu Hongliang. At the same time, China also sent research workers to make investigations and studies in the Soviet Union.

Trade between China and the Soviet Union is increasing. In 1982, the total amount of trade between the two countries will be \$300 million, a 43-percent increase over that in 1981. All this shows that Sino-Soviet relations are bound to attract people's attention throughout the world.

China's leaders have already declared that China will adhere to its foreign policies of antihegemonism and peaceful coexistence. Thus, it seems that there will not be too great a change in Sino-Soviet relations. However, Sino-Soviet relations have become more complicated and China must not only maintain its deployment of armed forces along the Sino-Soviet border to counter the Soviet Union, but must also be prepared to carry out various kinds of negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to increase trade and economic contacts between the two countries. In the face of this changed situation, China has to step up its studies of the Soviet Union in order to flexibly and effectively handle its relations with the Soviet Union while adhering to the principles of anti-hegemonism and peaceful coexistence.

This makes me recall the fact that in the initial period after the founding of the PRC, China regarded "the Soviet Union today as the China tomorrow" and learned about everything from the Soviet Union. As a result, there was an upsurge of studying the Soviet Union. For example, courses in the Russian language were given to all students in the institutions of higher learning and there were a large number of Russian linguists among China's foreign language specialists. This example alone was enough to show how enthusiastic China was in learning from the Soviet Union at that time. Since the sudden emergence of the divergence between China and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has withdrawn all its specialists from China and torn up all its contracts with China. The relationship between the two countries has become as cold as the freezing point or lower and all of China's studies of the Soviet Union have been suspended. A large number of Russian linguists have been transferred to other professions, and as time passes, China has become somewhat unfamiliar with how things stand in the Soviet Union.

We should change this situation, no matter from what angle we view this problem. To be realistic, we should realize that after all, the Soviet Union is a superpower in the world during our time. In every corner of the world it is exercising its impact and playing its role. For example, it has instigated Cuba to invade the Congo [as published] and Vietnam to invade Kampuchea. It has sent its army into Afghanistan, and it has direct control of the situation in Poland. Moreover, its influence has indirectly penetrated into Latin America. Thus it has gradually gained initiative in its contention with the United States. Besides, the Soviet Union has always coveted China's territory and has deployed its armed forces along its border with our country. If we only take into account our national interests, we will see that it is imperative for us to adequately know an antagonistic neighbor in order to know both the enemy and ourselves.

Stepping up studies of the Soviet Union is significant in another special sense. This is because the Soviet Union is the homeland of Lenin, the land where the practice of socialism first began, and because it was the forerunner and the base of the world communist movement in the past. The various problems that have cropped up in its evolution must therefore be studied and answered by the Marxists-Leninists of our time. We should make a scientific analysis of these problems in order to facilitate the spread of Marxism-Leninism and increase the influence of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, by so doing we can also provide an important reference for China's socialist construction and avoid repeating the mistakes that the Soviet Union has committed.

Stepping up Soviet studies is an important task at present.

#### HSIN WAN PAO ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT, SUPERPOWERS

HK260800 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 6

["Evening Talk" article by Yang Chu [5017 2612]: "Argentina Mentions Opposition to Superpowers"]

[Text] Unqualified

Britain is not a superpower. Its area is small, its population is not great and it has not a big power. Generally speaking, it no longer publicly upholds hegemonism and power politics as it once did. Hegemonism and power politics are the politics of the superpowers.

#### Still to the Point

Still, both Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez and Navy Commander Jorge Isaac Anaya have stressed that they oppose the politics of the superpowers. They were not wrong in saying so. Why not? It is not because Britain has suddenly become a giant, nor because Britain has recovered its position as "the empire where the sun never sets." No, the lost glory of the empire can never be restored.

#### The United States, the Evildoer

The trouble in the South Atlantic has been stirred up by a superpower. This superpower is the United States. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has publicly admitted that the United States is giving military aid to Britain. The supply of intelligence and war materiel and the spiritual support that the United States has given Britain are the main reasons why the British Government made up its mind to fight this tough war. In other words, this is why some of the British youths have lost their lives. If the United States had not encouraged Britain, these British youths would probably not have died.

#### Both Parties Have Suffered

Britain declared that it had shot down more than 60 Argentine planes, sunk a few Argentine warships, killed several hundred Argentine people, and inflicted serious losses on Argentina. True, Argentina has suffered serious losses. What about Britain? The losses it has suffered are also serious. So far, it has admitted that three of its warships have been sunk. Each of these warships was worth more than \$100 million.

**Two-Faced Policy**

Since Britain has suffered serious losses, it has to return to the negotiation table to solve the Falklands problem through negotiations. In this case, it will have achieved nothing. On the other hand, Britain will be indebted to the United States for the support it gave. The United States has hurt the feelings of its southern neighbors in Latin America. It has alienated the Third World countries. It has shown them that if any country does not obey the United States, the United States will not let this country get off easily and it may treat this country in the same manner it has treated Argentina. What a sinister two-faced trick!

**Something in the Words**

Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said yesterday that the Falklands conflict might be further aggravated and "may develop into a worldwide conflict." What did he mean? A newspaper in Buenos Aires reported that one of the three members of the Argentine ruling junta told its reporter that it was up to Argentina to decide whether it will buy Soviet-made weapons.

**The Need To Cool Off**

The United States has stirred up trouble in the South Atlantic, and this trouble has developed into a serious conflict and a war, which provides an opportunity for the Soviet Union to exploit. Some people in Britain are still infatuated with "military successes" and refuse even to consider a "cease-fire." If they cool off a little, they will sooner or later find that what they are doing is foolish and will not bring anything good either for themselves or others.

**PRC STEPS UP COAL EXPLOITATION IN SOUTHWEST**

HK241047 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Southwest China Coal To Be Exploited in Two Stages; China Decides To Invest Over \$6 Billion"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- China plans to invest nearly 16 billion yuan (equal to \$6.6 billion) in the coming four 5-year plan periods in exploiting its coal and other resources in the southwest. When this plan is completed, not only will the economic situation in Yunnan and Guizhou be greatly improved, but the energy and power supply for Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asian countries, including the supply of coal, electricity and gas, will also have a reliable source. This was revealed by Wang Tingyuan, general manager of the Southwest Energy Joint Development Corporation, to our correspondent before going to Yunnan and Guizhou to make investigations. Now some of the main responsible persons in this corporation have been sent to West Europe to seek investment and some others have been sent to Yunnan and Guizhou to inspect work.

According to Wang Tingyuan, this grand exploitation plan will be carried out in two stages. The first stage starts from this year and will last until about 500 to 600 million yuan have been invested for this stage. It is planned that the annual output of the three mines in Guizhou's Liupanshui will be increased from the present 6 million tons to 10 million tons, and the increased portion, that is, 4 million tons, will all be for export.

The main tasks in this stage are: 1) Rebuild the existing 21 pairs of pits in Liupanshui to boost output. 2) Rebuild the Kunming-Zhanjiang railway so that its transportation volume will be expanded by 4 million tons. 3) Build a coal port in Zhanjiang with berths for 50,000-ton vessels and an annual shipment capacity of 2 million tons. 4) Build a gasworks in Shenzhen that can produce 1 million cubic meters of gas per year to supply both Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Before 1985, when the work in this stage is completed, there will be 4 million tons of dressed coal for export.

The second stage of the exploitation plan is also to be completed during four 5-year plans, from the present to the year 2000. A total investment of \$6.25 billion will be needed for this stage. After completion, the production capacity of coal in the southwest will reach 35 million tons a year. The second stage plan includes: 1) The construction of 32 pairs of new shafts and increasing the new production capacity by 25 million tons (together with the 10 million tons in the first stage, total production will be 35 million tons a year). 2) The construction of a new 600-km railroad from Hongguo, Panxian County to Guizhou to Nanning in Guangxi. 3) The construction of a deep-water port in Zhanjiang with berths for bulk cargo freighters of 100,000 to 150,000 tons and with an annual export capacity of 15 million tons. This will link the forces of production, export and transportation. 4) The construction of three power stations with a generating capacity of 2.2 million kilowatts, using coal and peat for fuel. 5) The development of other mineral resources.

Wang Tingyuan said: The proven reserves of the coal mines in the southwest is 60 billion tons, or about one-tenth of the proven reserves of the entire country. The areas contiguous to Yunnan and Guizhou have always been known as the coalfield of the southwest. The western parts of Yunnan and Guizhou are also important production bases for nonferrous metals in China. Therefore, various countries are keenly interested in this exploitation plan. Two countries have already sent teams to make inspections, and the businessmen of many countries have also sent cables making enquiries. In accordance with the principle of mutual benefit, the Southwest Energy Joint Development Corporation will be happy to cooperate with Hong Kong and Macao businessmen, and Overseas Chinese capital and foreign capital interested in taking part, and, beginning with coal, will set the pace for the exploitation of resources in the whole of the southwest.

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